

## Kidnapped Saudi diplomat freed

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian diplomat Hussein Farrash, kidnapped in Beirut 16 months ago, was released and flown home Monday in a special Syrian plane, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported. The diplomat was abducted Jan. 17, 1983 in west Beirut, where he was on his way to work. Gunmen shot his driver and beat his bodyguard. His release came the same day the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal met in Tehran with Iranian leaders for talks on means of improving Saudi-Iranian relations. Arab diplomatic sources here had linked Mr. Farrash's captors to Iranian elements in Beirut. The SPA said Saudi Arabia's King Fahd had thanked Syrian President Hafez Al Assad for his efforts in securing the release of Mr. Farrash, who was the Saudi consul in Beirut.

# Jordan Times

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## Regent receives Greek patriarch

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday hailed the solid stand of Greece and the Greek Orthodox Church in supporting Arab rights pertaining to Jerusalem and the Israeli-occupied territories. Speaking at a meeting with Patriarch Siravim, head of the Orthodox Church in Greece, the Crown Prince also called for Christian-Muslim dialogue. Such a dialogue, the Crown Prince said, would further bolster understanding and love between Christians and Muslims in Western societies. Replying to the Regent, Patriarch Siravim expressed hope that he would meet the Crown Prince some day in the Arab Holy City of Jerusalem. Patriarch Siravim, who is currently on a visit to the Kingdom following which he will pay a visit to the Holy Land, praised His Majesty King Hussein and the people of Jordan for living in peace and harmony for all faiths. He also hailed Jordan's efforts aimed at protecting Christian holy sites in the occupied Arab territories.

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## Hassan receives Egyptian envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday received Egypt's Foreign Ministry Ambassador and Economic Department Director Wafiq Husni and discussed with him Jordan-Egypt trade cooperation and ways for further enhancing it. They also discussed the current economic situation in the occupied Arab territories.

## New envoy to Kuwait sworn in

AMMAN (Petra) — Mr. Wa'el Tougan was sworn in before His Majesty King Hussein at the Royal Court Monday as the new Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait. Attending the swearing-in ceremony were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

## WHO meeting denounces Israel

GENEVA (Petra) — The World Health Organisation (WHO) General Assembly concluded meetings here Monday during which it adopted a resolution presented by Jordan and Palestine denouncing Israel for its responsibility of the deteriorating health condition in the occupied Arab territories. Hani Oweis, deputy leader of Jordan's delegation to the meetings, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the Jordanian delegation, headed by Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society Delegation, which drafted the resolution, said that Arab doctors are mistreated in the West Bank and Gaza Strip thereby creating a critical health situation.

## France, Syria to discuss Lebanon

PARIS (R) — France and Syria will exchange views on their respective efforts to end the conflict in Lebanon during a visit by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a this week, officials said Monday. Mr. Shara'a arrives Tuesday for three days of talks with French leaders, including President Francois Mitterrand, and the officials said Lebanon would be the main item on the agenda.

## Shamir to visit London in June

LONDON (AP) — Yitzhak Shamir, Israeli vice premier and foreign minister, will pay an official visit to London June 3-4, the Foreign office said Monday. Mr. Shamir will meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Trade and Industry Minister Norman Tebbit and Defence Minister Michael Heseltine. Latest developments in the Middle East and Britain's repeated demand that Israeli troops completely evacuate Lebanon are expected to be the main political topics during Mr. Shamir's visit.

# Jordan-PLO moves represent last Arab hope for peace, King says

KUWAIT (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein was quoted Monday as advocating a now-or-never action by the Arab World for peace in the Middle East, asserting that the Jordanian government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) were concentrating efforts to regain the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from Israeli occupation.

"This may be the last chance (for the Arabs) to deal with reality," the King told the newspaper Al Qabas international in an interview. "The eventuality of a deterioration in the (Middle East) region could adversely affect the whole world, hence the great attention that the world powers attach to the Jordan-PLO accord" on joint action towards peace, he said.

The King denied reports that Jordan had submitted to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz a list of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian team for negotiations with the United States at one stage and then will Israel at another.

He said that Mr. Shultz visited Jordan May 12 to ask in general terms about "our visualisation, views and condition" for peace with Israel.

The King was obviously alluding to Arab media reports about a list of names of Jordanian and Palestinian personalities who would initiate Middle East peace talks with Washington.

These media reports had claimed that Jordan was picking up Palestinians from the West Bank to replace PLO officials as members of the purported joint negotiating team, mainly because the U.S. has refused to talk with the PLO.

King Hussein told Al Qabas

that during his planned visit to the U.S. for talks with President Ronald Reagan as a follow-up to Mr. Shultz's visit, he would deliver lectures on the Middle East problem in a number of U.S. cities and also attend the graduation of his son Prince Faisal.

Responding to a question, the King said that a "great number" of Arab countries support the Jordan-PLO accord.

He rejected as untrue Arab media speculation that Saudi Arabia was opposed to the PLO-Jordan accord, signed Feb. 11.

"The accord in no way implies that Jordan will replace the Palestinians," said the King. He stressed that Jordan will not talk on behalf of the Palestinians "with or without a mandate" from the PLO.

"We are in accord (with the PLO) to rescue the land and our kin, a course of joint action between us and the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," he said. "In fact, we are committed to this stance on the PLO being the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

Asked if he thought that a participation by the PLO in the peace dialogue would be useful, the King said "the PLO is a political organisation before being a military

one... the PLO leaders realise that their primary duty is to liberate the (occupied) territory."

King Hussein said he would "welcome Syria" in the projected peace drive.

King Hussein said that his views on a comprehensive and just peace in the Mideast were "not different from those of (Syrian President Hafez Al) Assad."

"When we talk about liberating the territory, we will discuss the (Syrian) Golan Heights with the same intensity as the West Bank and Gaza," King Hussein told the paper, referring to the Arab regions that Israel occupied during the 1967 war.

He underscored Jordan's quest for a comprehensive settlement with Israel, adding that "we are against separate peace" with the Jewish state.

Replying to a question on whether Jordan would sit on the negotiations table with Israel and if it would believe that the U.S. pledge to protect those who take risk for peace is enough to start negotiations or whether Jordan demands more than just a pledge to enter the peace process, the King said: "would he who seeks peace risk a chance?"

"It is not risk for those seeking for peace but it is duty, and I tell you that there is an Arabic leader who gave a statement on Saturday in which he said he is in favour of a peaceful solution to the problem through an international peace conference."

"When asked whether he meant Syrian leader Assad, the King said yes.

King Hussein also told Al Qabas that the idea of a Jordanian-Palestinian team had

(Continued on page 3)



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is sworn in as the Regent before His Majesty King Hussein left Monday for Cairo en route to Britain and the U.S. (Petra photo)

## King, Queen arrive in Cairo en route to Britain, U.S.

CAIRO (Agencies) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor arrived here Monday and the King immediately went into talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Arab-Israeli peace moves ahead of the King's May 29 meeting with President Reagan in Washington.

King Hussein, quoted Monday as saying peace prospects could evaporate if current efforts failed, was flying to London Tuesday for talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The King's visit to the U.S. is mainly aimed at summit talks with Mr. Reagan on the next step to be adopted in the search for a just

solution to the Palestinian problem in the wake of the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on a common strategy towards a peace settlement and a subsequent proposal by Mr. Mubarak for a dialogue between Washington and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation prior to broader peace talks including Israel. The U.S. refuses to talk to the PLO until it recognises Israel.

The search for acceptable Palestinian representatives in the proposed joint delegation was the main object of trips to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz May 10-13 and Assistant Secretary of State Ric-

hard Murphy last month. Cairo Radio said in a commentary Monday that the Hussein-Mubarak talks in advance of the King's U.S. visit were "necessary to agree on the method and substance of the anticipated step by the United States."

The radio apparently meant U.S. agreement to meet with a joint delegation whose Palestinian component would be approved by the PLO and acceptable to Washington.

At the end of his Middle East tour, Mr. Shultz said he felt there

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## Amal launches assault on Palestinian camps in Beirut

52 killed, over 325 injured in continuing clashes

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Fighting between Palestinians and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen raged around three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut Monday and reports said at least 52 people were killed and 325 injured.

Fighters of the Shi'ite militia Amal surrounded the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps after clashes erupted Sunday night and continued into the day despite a ceasefire announced shortly before noon (0900 GMT).

The fighting cut the main road to Beirut airport. A single passenger flight landed at noon and one left, but airport officials later said operations were virtually paralysed.

Smoke rose from Bourj Al Barajneh beside the airport road in the afternoon amid explosions of mortars and anti-tank rockets and grenades, the thud of heavy machine-gun bursts and the crackle of automatic rifle fire.

Reuters photographer Frederic Neuma said Amal fighters had entered Bourj Al Barajneh in armoured vehicles and were fighting inside with mortars, rockets and heavy machine guns.

One fighter said Amal intended to take the camp Monday night.

Hospitals issued urgent radio appeals for blood donations. Scores of ambulances with sirens wailing ran a gauntlet of shellfire in the mostly Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital to move casualties from the battlezones. At least two hospitals were reported hit.

Police described the fighting, which erupted on the first day of Islam's Holy Month of fasting, Ramadan, as the "heaviest armed clashes ever" between Amal and the Palestinians.

Grey clouds of smoke billowed from the three Palestinian refugee camps, the storm centre of the violence.

Rocket-propelled grenades and mortar rounds exploded all over the dusty shantytowns where families huddled in their cement-block homes with little cover from

## Arafat calls for Arab intervention

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat met with 13 Arab diplomats on Monday and urged their countries to help stop the fighting around Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra said the meeting took place in the Guest House where Mr. Arafat is staying during his visit to Jordan.

A PLO spokesman quoted by the Associated Press said Mr. Arafat gave the envoys a verbal message for their countries' leaders urging intervention to stop the attacks on Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps around Beirut.

The diplomats who met with Mr. Arafat were the envoys of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Qatar, North Yemen, Tunisia, Iraq, Oman and Lebanon.

the bombardment.

Scores of people fled in panic from the camps when there was a let-up in the firing.

"They don't have shelters," one Palestinian in Sabra camp told the Associated Press by telephone. "We're taking heavy shelling. Many people are dying in their homes."

The drone of high-flying jets was repeatedly heard over Beirut as the battles raged.

Radio stations said they were Israeli warplanes flying reconnaissance missions to film the fighting.

The main highway to Beirut's airport south of the city was closed. The airport remained open, but outgoing flights were delayed for two hours because travellers were forced to make a long detour along Beirut's seafont to avoid

the fighting east of the airport. Beirut's three Palestinian camps have an estimated combined population of 120,000.

There were no immediate reports of Amal-Palestinian clashes in other teeming refugee camps in the southern port cities of Sidon and Tyre.

Sabra and Shatila, where hundreds of Palestinians and Lebanese were massacred by Israeli backed Lebanese militiamen in 1982, are in west Beirut. Bourj Al Barajneh is located on the city's southern edge near the international airport.

There have been several skirmishes in the last eight months between Amal fighters and Palestinians in the camps.

Both sides accused the other of sparking Monday's violence.

A Palestinian spokesman said the fighting started at about 6.30 p.m. (1530 GMT) Sunday when five Amal gunmen entered Sabra and arrested a Palestinian youth.

Scores more Amal fighters waited at the entrance to the camp, he said.

Some militiamen said the man was taken out and beaten. When he was taken back to the camp, another Palestinian shot one of the Amal men in the backside.

Then everyone started shooting. Tension has been rising for weeks as Amal cracked down on the Palestinians.

The bulk of the Palestinian organisation was forced out of Beirut in 1982 after Israel invaded Lebanon.

"The fighting began with bursts of machinegun fire and then got really heavy when both sides started using rocket-propelled grenades and mortar fire," the Palestinian man said on the telephone.

He said that the Kuwaiti embassy located on the edge of the Shatila camp was in Palestinian hands. Amal fighters were concentrated around the city's sports stadium, a former PLO base north

(Continued on page 3)

## Baghdad regrets Iranian stand, raids ship

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq, expressing regret at Iran's decision to reject a ceasefire in the Gulf war during the Muslim Holy Month of Ramadan, said Monday it would continue the war "on land, air and sea," and announced an attack on an unidentified ship.

The military spokesman in Baghdad said the Iraqi warplanes scored "effective and direct hits on a large naval target" near Iran's key oil terminal at Kharg Island and returned safely to base, the Gulf News Agency reported.

A large naval target is Iraq's military word for a supertanker. Gulf shipping circles however had no immediate confirmation of the raid.

The Iraqi government, responding to an appeal last week by Saudi Arabian-based committee representing religious heads in 18 Islamic countries, had communicated its willingness to halt all military operations against Iran but insisted that Tehran must issue a similar declaration.

But the Iranian leadership, spurning the offer, has reiterated its demand for continuation of the 56-month-old war until the Iraqi government is removed.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati conferred in Tehran Sunday with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and then said Iran's conditions for ending the war with Iraq "remain unchanged."

In apparent reaction to the statement, the Iraqi News Agency quoted an unidentified government spokesman as saying "while regretting the rejection by the Iranian enemy of Iraq's response to a ceasefire call during the fasting month of Ramadan... Iraq considers that war is continuing on land, air and sea."

## PFLP-GC, Israel swap prisoners in Geneva

600 Palestinians released in West Bank

GENEVA (R) — The first phase of an exchange of prisoners held by Israel and a Palestinian commando group was completed Monday when 230 guerrillas went aboard two airlines at Geneva, a spokesman for the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) said.

The operation was part of a complicated swap of three Israelis captured by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) for 1,100 pro-Palestinian prisoners held by Israel.

Among the commandos who went aboard the Libyan and Austrian airlines here was Japanese "Red Army" member Kozo Okamoto, ICRC spokesman Alain Modoux said.

The Israeli soldier, identified as Nissim Shalem, boarded one of the Israeli Boeing 707s which had brought the prisoners to Switzerland.

A second airliner returned with no passengers to Tel Aviv.

Modoux said that, when confirmation came that all pro-Palestinian prisoners due to be released in Israel were free, the

remaining two Israeli prisoners would be exchanged for the final group of some 160 pro-Palestinians.

The exchange was expected to be over by late Monday when all prisoners, including the Israelis, would leave Geneva for their overseas destinations, he said.

Modoux said the exchange was complicated by "the intense suspicions and tensions" between the Israelis and the PFLP-GC.

The PFLP-GC dropped a demand that the first plane with pro-Palestinian prisoners must land safely in Tripoli, Libya, before the Geneva exchange continued.

The transfer was delayed because three planes bringing the Israeli soldiers from Damascus were forced for technical reasons to stop in Vienna.

Simultaneous with the Geneva exchange, Israel set free 600 Arabs in the occupied West Bank.

Palestinian residents in the Israeli-occupied town of Nablus burst into song and embraced the first released detainees as they spilled out of buses to be met by their families.

Similar emotional scenes took place throughout the territory.

More than a third of the freed men and women were serving life sentences for alleged killings, bombings and other guerrilla acts, officials said.

In Hebron, a flashpoint for Jewish-Arab clashes, 300 Israeli settlers staged angry demonstrations against the releases.

Settlers carrying signs congregated at the site where Aharon Gross, a Jewish seminary student, was allegedly killed by one of the Arabs released Monday. Mohammad Shobaki.

A statement issued by the Israeli military command said three groups of prisoners were released Monday:

— 879 "security prisoners who had been held in Israel and the administered territories," a reference to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

— 150 prisoners who were brought to Israel from Lebanon on April 2 when the Israeli army closed its South Lebanese detention camp at Ansar.

— 121 prisoners who remained in Israeli hands after previous prisoner exchanges with the PLO and Syria in 1983 and 1984.

And would continue what it considered a just war.

But the diplomats said there was less emphasis on Iran's demands for ending the conflict than during recent visits by other foreign leaders.

IRNA's reports on the talks, which coincided with a lull in Gulf war fighting, suggested a search for common ground between Saudi Arabia and non-Arab Iran, they said.

Prince Saud, quoted by IRNA, said before leaving that his talks covered extensively the complicated situation in the region. He urged further contacts and said he had invited Mr. Velayati to visit Saudi Arabia.

## Saud leaves Iran after 'positive' talks

TEHRAN (R) — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal left for home Monday after talks with senior Iranian leaders on the 56-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

Prince Saud, the first Saudi minister to visit Iran since the Shah was overthrown in 1979, described his two days of talks as serious, explicit and positive, with both sides stressing the need for cooperation.

Diplomats said the talks with President Ali Khamenei and other leaders covered the Iran-Iraq war, which Tehran maintains has been prolonged by financial and other support for Baghdad from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states.

Iran reiterated its demand for the "trial and punishment" of the Iraqi government as a condition for ending the conflict.

Majlis (Parliament) Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani told Prince Saud there was no alternative to Iran's demand for the "punishment of Iraqi leaders" and "fulfilment of the legitimate rights of the Iranian people," the national news agency IRNA said.

When "this factor of tension in the region" was eliminated, Iran looked forward to living in "tranquillity and friendship with all Muslim countries in the region," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati told Prince Saud Iran had not changed its position

and would continue what it considered a just war.

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Three others were sentenced to death in absentia.

The fundamentalist group, which last week released pho-

The New York Times said last

**Israel Radio said defence lawyers had asked for their clients to**

He took Oman into most international organisations soon after assuming power in 1970 but rarely allowed them to impinge on

On the Palestinian issue, he has said that the Israeli-occupied West Bank should be restored to Jordanian sovereignty before Jordan and the Palestinians decide on

On the Gulf war, Muscat has sought peace without ant-

Dr. Kreisky announced his resignation in April 1983 after 13 years as chancellor.

A non-practicing Jew, his close ties to Arab leaders during his time in office were frequently condemned by Israeli politicians and relations were particularly strained with former Israeli Premier Menachem Begin. Dr. Kre-

## Iran hangs Muj

Dr. Kreisky suggested he would not change his mind for several months at least. "The summer is coming and it will be too hot for me there then" to visit, he said.

PARIS (R) — A member of the Iranian opposition People's Mujahedin group was hanged in public in Tabriz, a spokesman for the Paris-based organisation said.

Bahman Haghshadkhah, 23, was hanged after being arrested in the north western Iranian town during a shoot-out with Revolutionary Guards on Feb. 17, the spokesman said.

He said another Mujahedin he named as Jabbar Rabi was killed during the clash.

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"We'll let them go in a couple of hours after they fill up sandbags and barrels," a bearded militiaman explained as he drove a truck loaded with foreign workers two days ago. "We need a little help, you know."

Opposition militia leaders were embarrassed last week when Madras Kutty, an Indian embassy official, was picked up with other

Mr. Ozal also called for a Japanese-Turkish economic



The United States has partially replaced Britain, Oman's traditional friend in the West, especially in the amount of aid it gives. But Britain maintains a role in Oman way beyond the one it

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>Tel: 773111-19</div> <div>MAIN CHANNEL</div> <div>15:00 Koran</div> <div>15:20 Children Programmes</div> <div>15:50 Islamic Programme</div> <div>16:00 Contents Programme</div> <div>16:25 Contents</div> <div>16:35 Cooking Programme</div> <div>16:50 Arabic Series</div> <div>17:00 Arabic Series</div> <div>17:55 Religious Programme</div> <div>18:05 Religious Programme</div> <div>18:55 Religious Programme</div> <div>19:25 Religious Programme</div> <div>19:30 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:35 Local Programme</div> <div>20:50 Programme Review</div> <div>21:05 Arabic Series</div> <div>22:20 Programme Review</div> <div>22:45 Religious Programme</div> <div>23:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>23:10 Arabic Series</div> <div>23:40 Arabic Series</div> <div>FOREIGN CHANNEL</div> <div>18:00 French Programme</div> <div>19:00 News in French</div> <div>19:30 News in Hebrew</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 Up the Elephant and Round the Castle</div> <div>21:00 Health Beat</div> <div>21:10 Chorus for a Nightingale</div> <div>22:00 News in English</div> <div>22:15 Feature Film: Uncommon Valor</div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>855 KHz, AM &amp; 99 Mhz, FM &amp; partly on 9580 KHz, SW 774111-19</div> <div>07:00 Light Music</div> <div>07:30 Newsweek</div> <div>08:00 Morning Show</div> <div>10:00 News Summary</div> <div>10:05 Morning Show Contd.</div> <div>11:00 Pop Session Contd.</div> <div>11:50 News Summary</div> <div>12:00 Pop Session Contd.</div> <div>13:05 Pop Session Contd.</div> <div>14:00 News Bulletin</div> <div>14:10 Country Music</div> <div>14:15 Country Music</div> <div>15:00 Concert Hour</div> <div>16:00 News Summary</div> <div>16:05 Instruments</div> <div>16:30 Old Favorites</div> <div>17:00 Science Report</div> <div>17:40 Pop Session</div> <div>18:00 News Summary</div> <div>18:05 Top Twenty</div> <div>19:00 Newsweek</div> <div>19:30 Date with a Star</div> <div>20:00 Evening Show</div> <div>21:00 News Summary</div> <div>21:05 Evening Show Contd.</div> <div>21:55 News Summary</div> <div>22:00 News Summary</div> <div>22:05 Evening Show Contd.</div> <div>23:57 News Headlines</div> <div>23:57 News Summary</div> <div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>639, 720, 1413 KHz</div> <div>07:00 Newsweek 07:30 The Classical</div> <div>07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 News in Arabic</div> <div>08:45 Book Choice 08:45 World Today 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Rock Solid 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Competition 10:45 The World Today 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 The Art of Kathleen Ferries 11:30 Bach: The 4th 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News 12:40 Look Ahead 12:45 What's New 12:50 News Summary followed by Discovery 12:55 News in Arabic 13:00 News in Arabic 13:05 News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 Waveguide 14:25 A Letter from Scotland 14:30 Sports International 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 A World in Edgeways 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 Recording of the World 17:00 Outlook 17:05 Shakespeare and Music 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 A Jolly Good Show 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Omnibus 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from Scotland 20:40 Scotland This Week 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Nature Notebook 21:50 The Farming World 22:00 Outlook: News Summary 22:30 Stock Market Report 22:45 That's The Trid 23:00 World News 23:09 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 A World in Edgeways 24:00 News Summary Waveguide 00:10 Book Choice</div> <div>VOICE OF AMERICA</div> <div>MW 1260 &amp; SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz</div> <div>07:00 News 07:10 Newsweek 07:30 VOA</div> <div>07:45 Morning News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning News</div> <div>09:45 News Summary 10:00 Newsline 10:30 Special English News</div> <div>10:50 Focus 11:30 Special English News</div> <div>12:00 Focus 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News</div> <div>26:00</div>	<div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div> <div>EXHIBITIONS</div> <div>An exhibition on famous German composers (Heinrich Schütz, Johann Bach, George Handel) at the Goethe Institute.</div> <div>Visages de la Provence" at the French Cultural Centre</div> <div>The fourth exhibition of Turkish products and Turkish fashion show at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel</div> <div>FILM</div> <div>The ABC News — The McLaughlin Group — at 8.00 p.m. at the American Centre.</div> <div>VIDEO</div> <div>La vieille et la pulle" at 4.00 at the French Cultural Centre.</div> <div>MUSEUMS</div> <div>Fallahs Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 637160.</div> <div>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cradle 1800). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.</div> <div>Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.</div> <div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div> <div>Royal Cultural Centre ..... 630267</div> <div>American Centre ..... 643771</div> <div>French Cultural Centre ..... 641520</div> <div>British Council ..... 636147</div> <div>French Cultural Centre ..... 637009</div> <div>Goethe Institute ..... 041993</div> <div>Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 644203</div> <div>Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 624049</div> <div>Arabic Cultural Centre ..... 639777</div> <div>Haya Arts Centre ..... 645195</div> <div>Hussain Youth City ..... 647186</div> <div>Y.W.C.A. .... 641793</div> <div>Y.W.M.C.A. .... 664251</div> <div>Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111</div> <div>University of Jordan Library ..... 843535</div> <div>SERVICE CLUBS</div> <div>Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.</div> <div>Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7.30 p.m.</div> <div>Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.</div> <div>Royal Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.</div> <div>Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.</div> <div>CHURCHES</div> <div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jerusalem, 674449.</div> <div>De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadali, 623541.</div> <div>Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 625383.</div> <div>Armenian Catholic Church, Ashrafieh, 771331.</div> <div>Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.</div> <div>St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 777151.</div> <div>Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816334.</div> <div>Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 611295.</div> <div>PRAYER TIMES</div> <div>63:59 Fajr</div> <div>05:34 (Sunrise) Dhuhr</div> <div>12:00 Dhuhr</div> <div>13:00 Asr</div> <div>19:32 Maghreb</div> <div>21:06 Isha</div>	<div>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</div> <div>This information is supplied by Alia Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.</div> <div>ARRIVALS:</div> <div>16:30 Agaba (RJ)</div> <div>16:30 Duba (RJ)</div> <div>16:45 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>16:45 Jeddah (RJ)</div> <div>16:45 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>16:45 Dhahran (RJ)</div> <div>11:40 Dubai, Bahrain (RJ)</div> <div>11:40 Muscat, Doha (RJ)</div> <div>11:20 Beirut (RJ, MEA)</div> <div>11:20 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)</div> <div>11:45 Singapore, Abu Dhabi (RJ)</div> <div>11:50 Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)</div> <div>12:05 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>12:15 Doha (GF)</div> <div>14:50 Moscow (SU)</div> <div>15:40 Kuwait (KU)</div> <div>17:15 Baghdad (IA)</div> <div>18:25 Athens (RJ)</div> <div>18:30 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>18:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)</div> <div>19:40 Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)</div> <div>19:45 Rome, Damascus (AZ)</div> <div>20:45 Tripoli (RJ)</div> <div>21:15 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)</div> <div>21:28 Athens (OA)</div> <div>21:59 Frankfurt, Damascus (LFI)</div> <div>6:10 Baghdad (RJ)</div> <div>DEPARTURES:</div> <div>08:00 Beirut (RJ, MEA)</div> <div>08:15 Amman, Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.</div> <div>12:15 Tripoli (RJ)</div> <div>12:30 Athens (RJ)</div> <div>12:45 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)</div> <div>12:50 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>13:15 Paris, London (RJ)</div> <div>13:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)</div> <div>13:15 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)</div> <div>13:15 Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)</div> <div>13:20 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)</div> <div>13:30 Rome (RJ)</div> <div>14:00 Bahrain (GF)</div> <div>14:30 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>15:40 Moscow (SU)</div> <div>15:40 Kuwait (KU)</div> <div>18:15 Baghdad (IA)</div> <div>20:30 Kuwait (RJ)</div> <div>20:30 Baghdad, New York (RJ)</div> <div>21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)</div> <div>22:45 Cairo (RJ)</div> <div>23:00 Bangkok (RJ)</div> <div>MARITIME TRAFFIC</div> <div>Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:</div> <div>Ferns</div> <div>Alsalimiah</div> <div>Golden Auchland</div> <div>Rewt</div> <div>Viva One</div> <div>Nedlford Rochester</div> <div>Amn Kavar and Sons Company, Tel: 622294-9 at your service.</div> <div>MONEY EXCHANGE</div> <div>Monday rates</div> <div>Local sell/buy rates in Sls</div> <div>Belgian franc 65.7 65.5</div> <div>Dutch guilder 116.9 117.8</div> <div>Egyptian franc 290 294</div> <div>French franc 43.3 43.6</div> <div>Irish dollar 3.98 4.03</div> <div>Italian lire (for 100) 20.4 20.7</div> <div>Japanese yen (for 100) 160.1 161.4</div> <div>Kuwaiti dinar 1394 1390.6</div> <div>Lebanese L 24.6 25.6</div> <div>Omani rial 1155 1163.3</div> <div>Qatari rial 109.1 109.8</div> <div>Saudi riyal 110.3 111.2</div> <div>Swedish crown 45.2 45.6</div> <div>Swiss franc 157.3 158.6</div> <div>Syrian lire 36.9 37</div> <div>UAE dirham 105.5 109.3</div> <div>U.K. sterling pound 518.4 519.5</div> <div>Al-Abd, Abadali 7771013</div> <div>Italian, Al-Muhajirin 6641646</div> <div>Al-Basir, J. Ashrafieh 7771013</div> <div>Army, Marka 89161115</div> <div>WEATHER</div> <div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</div> <div>It will be fair, with medium and high clouds. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.</div> <div>Amman 16/ 28</div> <div>Agaba 20/ 38</div> <div>Deserts 15/ 32</div> <div>Jordan Valley 18/ 35</div> <div>Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 27.7, Agaba 37.5, Aqaba 37.5</div> <div>Humidity readings: Amman 24 per cent, Aqaba 21 per cent.</div>	<div>EMERGENCIES</div> <div>Amman Governorate ..... 891228</div> <div>Amman Civil Defence ..... 196,199</div> <div>Civil Defence Irbid ..... 271293, 273131</div> <div>Civil Defence Qweishneh ..... 707033</div> <div>Ambulance ..... 193, 775111</div> <div>Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198</div> <div>First aid ..... 630341</div> <div>Blood bank ..... 779303</div> <div>Civil Defence rescue ..... 651111</div> <div>Fire headquarters ..... 6220903</div> <div>Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637777</div> <div>Police headquarters ..... 639141</div> <div>Traffic police ..... 8965901</div> <div>Electric power Co. .... 636141</div> <div>Municipal water complaints ..... 771258</div> <div>Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5333060</div> <div>NIGHT DUTY</div> <div>AMMAN:</div> <div>Dr. Nidal Maraga ..... 771218</div> <div>Dr. Aswar Aqrabneh ..... 842686</div> <div>Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730</div> <div>Merish pharmacy ..... 709190</div> <div>Firas pharmacy ..... 661912</div> <div>Sasser pharmacy ..... 675211</div> <div>Assad pharmacy ..... 856149</div> <div>Faris pharmacy ..... 663929</div> <div>Iyad pharmacy ..... 774822</div> <div>TAXIS:</div> <div>Kayali taxi ..... 656030</div> <div>Grand Palace taxi ..... 667079</div> <div>Medical City taxi ..... 813813</div> <div>Neel taxi ..... 644433</div> <div>Salra taxi ..... 62547</div> <div>Tatal taxi ..... 625021</div> <div>IBRD:</div> <div>Dr. Saad Qasrawi ..... (—)</div> <div>Hisham pharmacy ..... 245873</div> <div>ZARQA:</div> <div>Dr. Yabia Al Tanti ..... 981520</div> <div>Al Jalab pharmacy ..... (—)</div> <div>GENERAL</div> <div>Jordan Television ..... 773111-19</div> <div>Radio Jordan ..... 774111-19</div> <div>Ministry of Tourism ..... 642311</div> <div>Hotel complaints ..... 666412</div> <div>Price complaints ..... 661176</div> <div>Telephone Information ..... 12</div> <div>Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10</div> <div>Overseas calls ..... 17</div> <div>Repair service ..... 11</div> <div>MARKET PRICES</div> <div>Upper/lower prices in Sls per kg.</div> <div>Apple 260 / 260</div> <div>Banana 280 / 240</div> <div>Banana (Mulgama) 240 / 210</div> <div>Beans 200 / 120</div> <div>Broad beans 100 / 80</div> <div>Cabbage 70 / 50</div> <div>Carrot (without leaves) 110 / 80</div> <div>Cauliflower 100 / 70</div> <div>Cucumber (large) 80 / 30</div> <div>Cucumber (small) 170 / 140</div> <div>Eggplant (large) 120 / 80</div> <div>Eggplant (small) 120 / 80</div> <div>Garlic 180 / 140</div> <div>Grapes 180 / 150</div> <div>Lemon 300 / 450</div> <div>Mallow 240 / 200</div> <div>Marrow (large) 160 / 120</div> <div>Marrow (small) 280 / 240</div> <div>Onion (dry) 110 / 90</div> <div>Onion (green) 160 / 120</div> <div>Parsley 70 / 70</div> <div>Pears (American) 200 / 170</div> <div>Pepper (sweet) 600 / 540</div> <div>Pepper (hot) 180 / 140</div> <div>Potatoes 240 / 200</div> <div>Radishes 70 / 50</div> <div>Spinach 140 / 100</div> <div>Tomatoes 130 / 90</div> <div>Vine leaves 200 / 220</div> <div>Apricots 300 / 450</div> <div>Sweet melon 350 / 280</div> <div>Water melon 160 / 100</div>
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## Fayez, APU president hold talks on parliamentary issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab parliamentarians should unify their stand, by-pass all side issues and concentrate on vital issues facing the Arab Nation, according to Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez.

Mr. Fayez was speaking to the president of the Arab Parliamentarians Union, Mr. Ali Ahmad Salami, who is currently on a visit to Jordan.

Mr. Fayez stressed the importance of Arab parliamentarians' role in bolstering Arab solidarity to ensure the nation the required strength to enable it to face challenges.

The two men reviewed efforts

aimed at coordinating Arab parliamentarian actions at all regional and international gatherings. They also reviewed progress in the implementation of the Arab Parliamentarians Union's decision reached at their last conference held in Aden in February.

Mr. Salami briefed Mr. Fayez on the results of his last visit to Europe and political and parliamentary talks he held in Paris and Rome which dealt with the situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in Lebanon.

The meeting was attended by the unions secretary general Abdul Rahman Bawari.



Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez (left) Monday holds talks with the president of the Arab Parliamentarians Union (Petra photo)

## Lawzi briefs British delegation on Jordan-PLO accord

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Monday conferred with a visiting British parliamentary delegation and explained the dimensions of the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

The agreement is aimed at coordinating efforts between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Palestine question, Mr. Al Lawzi said. The accord also aims to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination in their homeland through an international conference to be held for this purpose, he added.

Mr. Al Lawzi also reviewed the Israeli measures, the Israeli settlement and expansion policy in the West Bank and the effect of this policy in impeding efforts to achieve peace.

At the end of the meeting, which was attended by a number of house members, Mr. Lawzi replied to the delegation's questions on the situation in the Middle East region. The delegation, led by Peter Brown Phillips arrived here Sunday on a four-day visit to Jordan during which they will meet with the speakers and members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.

They will also visit one of the Palestinian refugee camps, King Hussein Medical Centre and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Mr. Phillips told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the delegation will be briefed on Jordan's views regarding the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

Later on Monday, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez also received the British delegation and in talks with parliamentarians stressed that the establishment of just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the only guarantee for the region's stability. Jordan, which has been living with the Palestinian issue with all its dimensions, has always realised that guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is the only way to arrive at peace in the Middle East, Mr. Fayez said.

He also reiterated Jordan's adherence to U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for a peaceful and just settlement as well as to the "land in exchange for peace" principle.

Mr. Fayez also reviewed the settlement policies being carried out by Israel in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with the aim of obliterating Arab rights and evicting Arab citizens from their lands. The continuing Israeli aggression on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and South Lebanon warrants efforts for an initiative by the European Community especially in the light of positive and peaceful move by Jordan by calling for an international peace conference, Mr. Fayez said.

Mr. Fayez and the visiting delegation also reviewed the existing relations between the Lower House and the British House of Commons and ways of strengthening them.

## Conferees outline national strategy to upgrade status of Jordanian women

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A three-day national conference on "Jordanian Women: Facts and Aspirations" which concluded in Amman recently has outlined a national strategy to develop and upgrade the status of Jordanian women, who comprise half of the society. The national strategy will function on the basis of equality, development and peace, which are the three mottoes of the United Nations Decade for Women.

The conference provided up-to-date information about health, social, economical, political, educational and statistical data concerning the status of women in the country. This information will be used by the official and non-official Jordanian delegations which will attend the U.N. Nairobi Conference on women, scheduled to open on July 15. The conference aims to review and appraise the achievements of the U.N. Decade for Women as well as determining strategies for the development of women until the year 2000.

Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir, president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW), told the Jordan Times "women in Jordan should be given equal opportunities so that both men and women can join in the future development plans of the country." She added: "Appropriate changes in the socio-political and economic infrastructure of the country are the only way to secure total cohesion of women in the society."

Recommendations which resulted from the national conference, organised by the GFJW, represented the attitudes and beliefs of the participants. The conferees stressed that balanced planning, which considers social, political, economical, democratic and educational factors and changes is the only method to try and upgrade the status of women in the country.

Participants also pointed out that the development of women's conditions in the aspects of education, employment, health and political duties "are inseparable conditions". Therefore, they suggested a review of special plans and programmes which concern women in these mentioned sectors which should be evaluated on the basis of integration.

### Participation of women

The recommendations on women's equality centred on the importance of women's participation in local labour, housing, health, education, information, agriculture as well as in all scientific institutions and local funds. Participants also said that women should have the chance of proper participation in the process of decision-making involved in the country's comprehensive development plans.

Participants recommended that special laws and legislations should be implemented to ensure women's political rights of participation in elections and leading political positions.

Participants also urged the country to execute all international, regional and Arab accords which the Kingdom has signed. Such accords and agreements include the U.N. international agreement on abolishing all kinds of sexual discrimination against women and the approval of the Arab and international labour laws, especially the Arab labour law number five for the year 1976 which stipulates the employment and status of women workers.

An interesting recommendation called for women's participation in studying the legislation which concern their life, status and employment as well as making the right steps to amend such legislations in order to ensure women's equality with men.

### Illiteracy campaign

They also called for the issue of decision to implement a national eradication of illiteracy campaign as well as channelling women's educational fields into scientific, vocational and technical education will secure specialised jobs for women rather than the traditional jobs. Conferees said that such a recommendation will give women equal chances of constructive participation in society. The recommendations concern

cerning "women's peace" centred on the importance of allowing women to practice their political rights which are endorsed by the Jordanian constitution in a democratic atmosphere. Such political rights include the freedom of thought, speech and employment.

Another recommendation pointed out the need of securing a peaceful, just solution to the Palestine problem as well as supporting Palestinian women in their struggle against Israeli oppression.

The participants also voiced their support for efforts which are underway to establish a new economic system in the world based on equal job opportunities, social justice and the freedom of cultural and economic dependency which will secure citizens of the Third World a fair share of their resources and efforts.

Participants also supported the Iraqi women in their struggle against Iran, the Lebanese women in their courageous trials against fighting the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon and all women who struggle against famine.

Regarding women's development, the recommendations called for a review of the country's regular education policy to secure complete integration with Jordan's development plans.

Participants pointed out the need to offer women vocational training, opportunities, parental guidance, in fields of nutrition, child health, housing and daily activities. The conference also pointed out the need for special information programmes for rural and bedouin families and a comprehensive national media policy to ensure that negative aspects of informative contents are not impeding the development and progress of women.

Participants in the conference also formed a follow-up committee whose responsibility will be to execute the conference's recommendations concerning women in Jordan. The committee will work under the supervision of the GFJW and will be responsible for organising a training course for the delegations representing Jordan at the Nairobi conference.

## Transfer of Palestine research centre to Amman under review

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prominent Arab intellectuals and researchers are meeting in Amman to attend the first meeting of the Higher Council for the Contemporary Hebrew Studies Centre (CHSC) which was established by Royal Decree in 1979 and which is currently functioning under the umbrella of the Yarmouk University in Jordan.

In an exclusive interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Anis Sayegh, advisor to the Arab League secretary general and founder of the Palestine Research and Studies Centre (PRSC) in Lebanon, said that during the council's meeting he suggested that the PRSC library should be transferred to the CHSC.

The library is considered to be one of the richest libraries in the world and contains documents, books, periodicals, information and publications on the Palestine cause and contemporary Palestinian issues. The contents of this library were stolen by Israeli officers during the Israeli invasion of West Beirut in September 1982 and were later returned after a prisoners-of-war exchange between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel in autumn 1983.

The library is now "paralysed" since it is kept in boxes. Dr. Sayegh believes that the CHSC is a legal heir and counterpart to the PRSC and that the PRSC library should be transferred to Amman until the Palestine library is re-established.

Since such a transfer is subject to a political decision from both Jordan and the PLO, Mr. Sulaiman Arar, former deputy prime minister and minister of interior, who is also a member of the council said that on the Jordanian side there was "no complication". Mr. Abdullah Al Ghanem, a Kuwaiti businessman, said he would negotiate with Palestinian headquarters to assess their reaction.

Dr. Sayegh expressed dissatisfaction regarding the current status of the PRSC saying that the centre's tragedy started before the Israeli raid on Lebanon in 1976 but the situation was worsened when the centre was destroyed by an Israeli explosion which totally destroyed the contents of the library in 1983. From this tragic turning point, Dr. Sayegh continued, "the PRSC and its library have become political cards in the hands of some Palestinian leaders who manipulate them according to their political stands". More over, Dr. Sayegh and many others believe that the transfer of the centre, which is now established in Cyprus, to any other country is part of the 'card game'.

In reply to a question on the numbers of books, documents and contents of the Palestine library — which were returned by Israel and estimated at seven tonnes, Dr. Sayegh said that he is not quite sure about the kind of books

which were returned. He pointed out that this issue in particular is being hindered since "no one likes to talk about such an issue", he said.

Dr. Sayegh, who founded the centre in 1965 and who resigned in 1977, questioned why no one bothered to remove important documents before Israel entered West Beirut. He believes that 20,000 books in the library could not be removed but added that at least some of the very important documents, which were landmarks of the centre, could have been hidden.

Citing examples of such very important documents, he said that the centre conducted interviews with 100 Jordanian, Palestinian and Arab citizens who represent different governmental and private sectors after the 1970 events and that minutes of each meeting were taped, typed and documented.

Other documents he said were documents exclusive to the PLO, more than 20 private memoirs of former Arab politicians and historians, documents of the Civil Intelligence Department which was part of the British mandate over Palestine in the 1940's. He pointed out that all these documents, were very hard to collect, as well as other very important studies, researches and documents on Palestine have now all been examined by Israel.

According to Dr. Sayegh, the Palestine Research Centre in Lebanon was a major threat to Israel's existence and this is manifested and explained by the numerous attempts to destroy the centre.

In 1970, Dr. Sayegh recalls an explosion of dynamite in the centre, in 1972, a package was sent to Dr. Sayegh himself and it exploded in his hands. In 1975, three rockets were fired at the centre, in 1982 Israeli soldiers stole the contents of the centre and in 1983, an explosion tore down the building which was the centre's headquarters, ended the history of the PRSC, Dr. Sayegh said.

Dr. Sayegh says that this centre was a model for any research and studies centre and that a Zionist organisation in Britain once distributed a circular saying "if Jews are to succeed in information campaigns, they should follow the steps adopted by the PRSC in Lebanon", and this statement according to Dr. Sayegh is the best reward he ever got after establishing and founding this centre in 1965.

Dr. Sayegh strongly believes that contemporary Arab intellectuals and researchers can be of great effect if they work on their own. But once such people start working in groups their effect is erased since every thinker tries to impose his own convictions and beliefs and once controversial opinions are submitted by other thinkers, disputes arise and false accusations accumulate.

Dr. Sayegh stresses that any

league, magazine, intellectual institute, newspaper or research centre should develop an objective attitude in dealing with all controversial issues and on scientific basis. Such a multiple interaction of different opinions and attitudes is the only way to enrich Arab thinking and general knowledge, he added.

During the first meetings of the CHSC at Yarmouk University Liaison Office, Dr. Sayegh said that the participants agreed to change the name of the institute from the Arab Centre for Contemporary Hebrew Studies into the Contemporary Hebrew Studies Centre to assure the academic status of such a centre.

He added that during their meeting, the members discussed a number of working papers related to the establishment of the centre, the centre's programmes and financial status.

This centre aims to increase Arab awareness about the dangers of Zionism, in a scientific and logical way. This will be done through the collection of data, analysis of data, and publishing researches and studies which tackle all issues pertaining to Zionism. The first step is setting up the centre was the construction of a library which includes a wealth of reference books written in Hebrew, English and Arabic.

Dr. Sayegh, who is also in charge of the Encyclopedia Palestina, described the outcome of their meetings as "fruitful" despite the fact that out of the 30 council members only 11 managed to attend the meetings. However, this was a preparatory meeting, and the comprehensive meeting will take place in either November or December of 1985, Dr. Sayegh added.

Dr. Sayegh said that the existence of the CHSC is justified because it will publish and document all studies on Israel and Zionism which will help the decision makers gather all information about the enemies and will also increase public awareness in the Arab World about the dangers of Israel. "This means that the centre is not purely a political information institution, but rather a specialised academic centre, Dr. Sayegh stressed.

Dr. Sayegh, who has his doctorate in history of the Middle East from Cambridge University in England, also worked as editor in chief for a four specialised Arab magazines: "The Palestine Affairs", which he founded, "The Arab Future" which he also founded, "Arab Issues" and finally "Arab Affairs", which is supervised by the Arab League.

Dr. Sayegh voiced his hope that the CHSC will be well preserved and maintained since its role is parallel to the role performed by the PRSC in Lebanon. He pointed out that such a centre should remain far from politics and information. But rather, it should maintain an academic status to ensure its success, he said.

## King, Queen arrive in Cairo

(Continued from page 1)

was a "genuine sense of movement... a pretty widespread desire to see things move forward."

Nevertheless, he said "many difficulties" remained and that his talks did not deal with lists or individual names of potential Palestinian negotiators.

The King and Queen, who are accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, were the guests of honour at an iftar banquet hosted by Mr. Mubarak later Monday.

The King is expected to have a second round of talks with the Egyptian president on Tuesday before leaving for London.

The King and Queen were seen off from Amman by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayez, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and cabinet members. Prince Hassan was earlier sworn in before the King as the Regent.

## 'Jordan-PLO moves represent last hope'

(Continued from page 1)

"not crystallised yet" in either Washington or Moscow.

Following are excerpts from the King's interview:

"My visit to the United States had been scheduled a long time ago and I hope circumstances will allow me to make the visit during which I will attend the graduation from university of my son Prince Faisal.

"I will seize the opportunity of being in the United States to discuss with U.S. administration officials recent developments in the Middle East, and I will tour a number of cities which sent me invitations to deliver lectures at their universities. I always accept invitations of this kind because they offer a chance to present Arab issues, discuss our affairs and defend our Arab views.

"When Mr. Shultz came to Jordan we discussed with him the region's developments and my forthcoming visit to the United States where I hope to familiarise myself with the American views. This visit will in fact be a chance for following up our discussions with

Mr. Shultz."

As to the situation in the occupied Arab territories I can say that it is to a great extent influenced by the situation prevailing in the Arab World. Therefore we took steps to coordinate our stand with that of the Arab population under Israeli rule who continue to suffer from occupation and its dangers."

"We continue to seek a just solution to the Palestine problem based on U.N. resolutions and, for that reason, we welcomed the Palestinian people to hold their Palestine National Council (PNC) meetings in Amman last year. I made an address to that council but, in fact, it was directed to all the Palestinians in the occupied Arab lands as well. This speech led to a dialogue with the PLO and was crowned with the signing of the Feb. 11 Amman accord. This agreement places added burdens and responsibilities on Jordan and the PLO who should continue their open discussions, consultations and coordination.

"I proposed to the PLO that I should speak for them with the United States on the formation of

the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which would conduct peace negotiations. I believe that this is a necessary step and another door open for the PLO to reach Washington. This idea was, and still is, put forth to the world under all circumstances and I believe that this is necessary in our talks with the United States in particular.

"I feel that I should make every thing possible to initiate a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, and therefore I suggested the idea of forming a joint delegation to talk to the Americans.

But the issue of names of the delegation members did not come up in our discussion with Mr. Shultz who came to acquaint himself with the situation in general and our visualisation, views and conditions.

"But following the meeting with Mr. Shultz in Aqaba there were many rumours about the nature of the talks. All these rumours are non-realistic and far from the truth. The situation is clear and Jordan reiterated at the meeting that it will not act for the Pal-

estinians with or without authorisation, but we have agreed to work together and if there is a chance at the moment to be seized to save the people of Palestine and their land we should work as partners based on the joint accord with the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"We are strongly committed to this stand and to our backing for the PLO and its legitimacy."

"We believe that any time is suitable for us to explain our case and defend our views. What we lack now is a unified Arab stand that would back our efforts and endeavours. Palestine is our central issue and there should be Arab summit meetings to discuss it together with other outstanding issues which require pan-Arab decisions. Since the Palestine issue is ours to deal with, we should not be discouraged by the situation now prevailing in the Arab World. We should pursue our efforts despite the present policies of the ruling coalition in Israel. Israel could in the future have a government headed by, say, Ariel Sharon who

is member of the present coalition. This man is known for his statements in which he claimed that Jordan is part of Israel.

"In the Arab World there is a majority who believes that the Jordan-PLO accord is a right step and that the two sides should coordinate their steps. Now we say that we have reached agreement with the PLO and we want your backing and support in the face of the dangers and the challenges posed by Israel and its policies. Jordan and PLO stand together in the face of Israel's policies and dangers, and feel that they (Jordan and the PLO) need support from their brothers."

The Jordan-PLO accord may be the last opportunity to deal with reality and sensibility, lest the situation in the Middle East would further deteriorate, affecting the world at large. Therefore, we notice a great concern on the international level in the region."

"The accord was not imposed on our brothers, the Palestinians. Nevertheless, there was a need for mutual cooperation because of the sensibility of the issue. It is our duty to initiate and to move, but to reach a target or not to reach... we move first."

aim the control of West Beirut and the south as they did before Israel's 1982 invasion forced the PLO to withdraw from Lebanon.

Amal leader Nabih Berri, who is taking control of the predominantly Shi'ite south, says Palestinians will not be allowed to use it to launch rocket attacks on Israel.

Lebanon's leading Shi'ite cleric Sheikh Abdul Amir Qabalan Sunday told Palestinians to leave the south alone and to fight their battle against Israel "inside Palestine."

## Amal launches assault on Palestinian camps

(Continued from page 1)

of the embassy, he said.

A young Palestinian, who declined to be named, said as he watched Monday's fighting from cover: "All the differences between the Palestinian factions have been erased. We're all fighting together against Amal. When we have to defend ourselves, there are no differences."

The Palestinians are split between factions loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

Chairman Yasser Arafat and dissidents seeking to dislodge him and take over the organisation.

Amal militiamen sheltering from bursting rockets and flying bullets beside a road near Sabra said Palestinians attacked Amal men in Sabra Sunday night.

"It began because the Palestinians want to be strong and regain the freedom of action they had before the Israeli invasion," a squad commander said.

"Amal saw they were bringing

in weapons and stopped it, and that's when the fighting began," he added.


"The Palestinians are very strong. They have good soldiers. The ones who left during the Israeli invasion have come back slowly and they have received guns and mortars," he added.

"They are a big force, may be 1,000 men. The Arafat men and the anti-Arafat men are now one force in the camps and they are strong and well-entrenched."

The battles in the camps reflected a rapidly growing animosity between Amal and Palestinians after the acceleration of Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon.

Amal, whose fighters claim their guerrilla attacks against the Israeli army had forced the rapid Israeli pullout, has taken control of most of the vacated areas in the south.


Since Israeli troops began leaving South Lebanon, Amal has said it will not let Palestinians reg-



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# Caution on the Gulf war lull and signs of talks

By John Owen-Davies  
Reuter

**BAHRAIN** — Fierce Gulf war fighting has given way to a six-week lull and signs that Iran and Iraq might be prepared to pursue diplomatic ways of settling their long-running conflict.

But diplomats in the region are treating with caution recent signals from both sides, which suffered heavy losses in March during ground battles and strikes on civilian centres.

Some maintain the present battle-front lull is more a "breather" after the upsurge in fighting, which included raids on both capitals, than a pause for deter-

mined efforts at peace.

After visits to Tehran and Baghdad last month, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said he found "a new flexibility" in Iran's stand on ending the war.

In Tehran, diplomats say they see no sign that Iran has softened its demand for the "trial and punishment" of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. But they believe Iran has become more flexible on its demand for huge war reparations.

Iraq's conditions for ending the war, spelled out by President Hussein on April 21, are a ceasefire, a troop withdrawal to international borders, an exchange of all pri-

soners and direct or indirect negotiations between the two countries.

The U.N. Security Council last month called for an end to the 56-month-old war and for a just, honourable settlement. Council members are now holding private talks in New York on a possible debate on the war.

The April 25 call won only partial approval from Iran because it did not name Iraq as the offending party. Iran said nearly 5,000 of its people had been killed or wounded by chemical weapons over the previous two months.

Iraq, which has denied using chemical weapons, said it had reservations about some parts of the

council statement because it showed a tendency to give in to Iranian pressure.

Iran so far has boycotted meetings of the Security Council, accusing it of bias.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi said this week Iran would be ready to explain its position if the council moved towards implementing an eight-point plan submitted by Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

He said the plan aimed at eliminating what he called side issues, such as the use of chemical weapons and attacks on civilian targets and shipping in the Gulf, which violated international conventions.

Despite signs that both sides might be prepared to seek a diplomatic initiative, diplomats and analysts urge caution. They say both sides might be using the lull to regroup their forces and restore public morale after raids on cities.

In London, the International Institute of Strategic Studies said in its annual survey published this month it saw no basis for negotiations to end the conflict. "The Gulf war gives every sign of remaining stalemated in 1985," it added.

The extended lull has included a drop in confirmed attacks by both sides on shipping in the Gulf and a fall in the level of war rhetoric from Tehran and Baghdad.

Only four ships have been confirmed hit in the Gulf — two by each side — since the start of April. This compares with a total of 23 between January and March.

The drop in Iraqi attacks on tankers using Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal has helped Iran to boost crude oil exports to about 1.7 million barrels per day (BPD) in April from about one million BPD in January. Western oil sources say.

Iraq's oil exports, mainly through a pipeline to the Mediterranean across Turkey, are about one million BPD or one third of their pre-1980 level. The country's main export outlets in the Gulf were closed soon after the conflict began.

## Soviet prisoners secretly interrogated in Pakistan camps

By Barry Renfrew  
Associated Press

**PESHAWAR** — Scores of Soviet soldiers and pilots captured by guerrillas in Afghanistan have been secretly held and interrogated in camps inside Pakistan since 1981 with the knowledge of the Pakistani government, guerrilla sources say.

The issue of Soviet prisoners in Pakistan surfaced recently with claims that several Soviet and Afghan government soldiers were killed trying to escape from a guerrilla camp about 15 kilometres from Peshawar near the Afghan border on April 27.

The Pakistan government denies that any Soviet or Afghan prisoners have been held in the country or that any were killed in an escape attempt.

"There are no Soviet prisoners

in our country," a government spokesman said.

The incident on April 27 was a clash between rival guerrilla factions, the government said.

The Afghan government and the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan have lodged protests over the incident.

Senior guerrilla and other Afghan sources, speaking on condition they not be identified to protect their safety, told the Associated Press that the guerrillas have been bringing Soviet prisoners across the border since 1981. Between 100 and 150 Soviet prisoners and some defectors from the Soviet-armed forces have been brought into Pakistan, they said.

Guerrilla commanders decided to move prisoners into Pakistan because the Soviet Army formed special commando units to rec-

apture prisoners, the sources said. The presence of prisoners also seriously hampered the freedom of the highly mobile guerrilla groups, they said.

"It's simply too dangerous to keep prisoners inside Afghanistan," the source said.

All of the sources said Pakistani officials were aware that the guerrillas were bringing prisoners into the country.

The rebels fighting the Communist government of Afghanistan have prized Soviet prisoners as a symbol of their ability to inflict reverses on the Soviet Army. Keeping the prisoners alive has also been seen as a way of demonstrating the humanity of the guerrillas.

In the April 27 incident, the Soviets and some Afghan Army prisoners overpowered a guard,

seized an armory and demanded to be turned over to their embassies or to the International Red Cross, the sources said.

Guerrilla leaders negotiated with the prisoners during the night. But no agreement was reached and fighting erupted when a shot was fired, the sources said.

A bullet ignited explosives in the armory and the prisoners were all killed in the explosion, they said.

Soviet Ambassador V.S. Smirnov told the AP in a recent telephone interview that 12 Soviet and 12 Afghan prisoners were killed. The prisoners blew themselves up to destroy the armory and prevent being recaptured, he said.

The rebel sources put the number of prisoners at nine Soviets and 13 Afghans.

The incident is expected to create new strains in Pakistan's relations with the Soviet and Afghan governments. Pakistan officially denies that Afghan guerrillas operate from its territory despite the presence in Peshawar of all the major rebel leaders and thousands of guerrillas coming and going across the border with weapons and other supplies.

The Afghan government summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires to the Foreign Ministry last week and issued a strong protest over the incident along with a demand that all other prisoners be released and returned home, according to the official Radio Kabul.

Mr. Smirnov delivered a formal protest over the incident May 12 and said that Pakistani military personnel had taken part in the incident. The Soviet Union now

had full proof of Pakistan's complicity in the war against the Afghan government, he said.

"We have all the details. Even the names of the persons involved in it," he said.

Guerrilla leaders are concerned that the incident may strain their relations with the Pakistani government if Islamabad is embarrassed by it.

Other Soviet and Afghan prisoners in the country have been moved to new hiding places in Pakistan's wild and ungoverned tribal areas along the border or taken back into Afghanistan, the sources said.

"After this incident they will probably avoid bringing the prisoners here to avoid trouble with the Pakistani authorities," one source said.

## The meaning of Ramadan

**JORDAN**, along with other Arab and Islamic countries, yesterday marked the beginning of the Holy Month of Ramadan. The occasion is sacred to all Muslims, not only because the Holy Quran was revealed in Ramadan but also because the month-long fasting should teach us the many virtues of sacrifice, patience and piety. The Holy Month, although a test of our endurance and will as it is, has to be happy as well, Muslims give alms to the poor and needy so that all could celebrate together on Eid Al Fitr, the day of feast.

Under normal circumstances, Ramadan would be a good month for all of us to mark and celebrate, to be thankful for what we are and for what we have. But these unfortunately are not normal circumstances, and most of our people will once again dwell on the suffering of the Arab Nation at large, and on how to end it, in dignity and good time.

We will be especially reminded of the continuous suffering of the Palestinian people — those living under occupation and the others in exile. The wounds in Lebanon are still wideopen and fresh. We will be thinking of all the victims of Israeli aggression and communal fighting there. The Iran-Iraq war goes on, despite all Arab, Muslim and international efforts to end it. We cannot forget the hardships faced by our Iraqi brothers and the terrible loss of life on the side of both Islamic nations, especially when continuing this mad war is a hopeless cause that serves only the interests of our enemies.

On this holy occasion, we will have to remember that Arab disunity is the major factor behind our dismemberment and agony; and that we Arabs cannot possibly overcome our problems merely by raising more slogans and volunteering more talk. If we do indeed have a feeling of timelessness, let us remember that the enemy wants to and does make the most of it.

So many years have passed since Palestinian land was occupied by force and aggression, since the civil war in Lebanon broke out and since the Gulf war erupted in needless blood-letting and destruction. At the beginning of this Holy Month, let us remember all this. But, more importantly, let us do something to reverse the tide and work harder to achieve our national interests and better our lives.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Parliament backs government

**THE LOWER** House of Parliament Sunday reaffirmed its confidence in the government of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai through a message sent to the prime minister by the house speaker Akel Al Fayez. In the message, Mr. Fayez referred to the most significant points in the government's policy statement to the house which emphasised the need for close cooperation between the legislative and executive authorities. He referred to the government's pledge to exert its best efforts to ensure a decent living for all citizens in freedom and justice for all Jordanians.

The prime minister in reply voiced appreciation for parliament's confidence and expressed the government's determination to carry out its programme to the letter in cooperation with parliament. At this critical time, and in the face of all challenges and dangers confronting us, we are in dire need of positive and fruitful cooperation between the government and the parliament, which represents the people. It is only through sincere cooperation that the country can develop and progress.

#### Al Dustour: Jordan-Egypt coordinate effort

**KING HUSSEIN'S** visit to Egypt and his meeting with President Mubarak come at a very critical time in our history, a time when developments in the region are moving fast and require consultation and coordination. King Hussein aims at canvassing all possible international support for the joint Jordanian-PLO effort aimed at regaining the usurped Arab territory.

Egypt enjoys a highly esteemed international position and at the same time maintains excellent relations with Jordan; and any coordination of policy with Egypt is bound to have very fruitful results, and at the same time bolster Arab relations. The visit precedes the King's visit to Washington, and therefore any concerting of efforts now and coordination of Arab policies will no doubt help to make the King's talks with President Reagan in success.

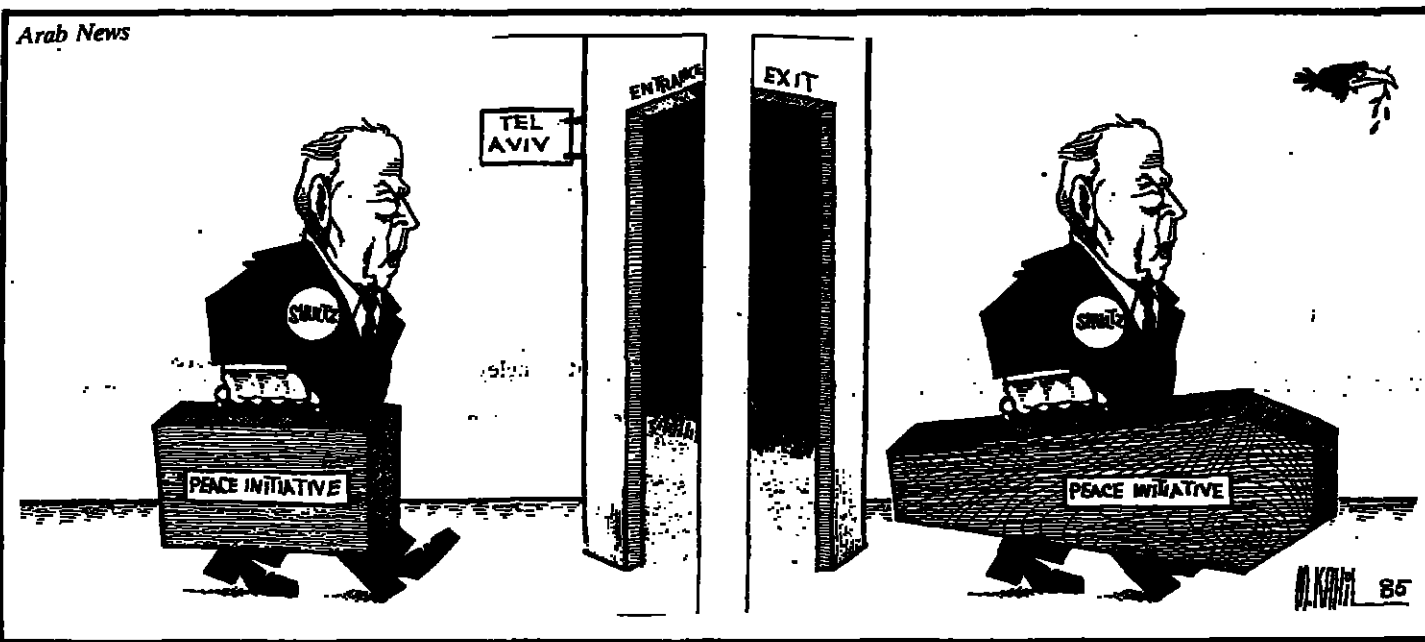
Jordan, which signed an accord with the PLO on future action is keen on reactivating all efforts towards achieving a peaceful settlement to the Palestine problem that would guarantee the return of Arab lands. No doubt, preliminary groundwork is necessary and coordination with Arab countries is essential if the joint Jordanian-PLO efforts are to succeed.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: A very critical time

**THE MONTH** of Ramadan this year comes at a time when the Arab and Islamic nations are passing through very critical times in their history. These nations are confronting threats and dangers in Lebanon, in occupied Palestine and in the Gulf region. In the face of these dangers, the Arabs and Muslims are regrettably weak, divided and unable to adopt a unified strategy to meet the challenge. In fact some of these nations have opened the door for world powers to impose hegemony on the Arab region.

In Palestine, we witness a continued Israeli drive to swallow up Arab land and Judaize Arab region. In the Gulf, Muslims continue to fight one another as a result of the Iranian regime's lust for power and expansion in Arab land. In Lebanon, the civil war continues unabated, and some of the warring groups are working towards partitioning the country instead of meeting together and achieving a national reconciliation.

These sad events are taking place in the absence of a true spirit of solidarity and unity. In this holy month, one can not but pray to God that the Muslims and Arabs will forego their differences and work together for their own good and interest.



## Small L. American debtors irritate banks

By Walker Simon  
Reuter

**LIMA** — While world attention has focussed on the problems of Latin America's big four debtors Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela, three smaller nations Peru, Nicaragua and Bolivia — have been quietly slipping towards a virtual moratorium with foreign banks.

Nicaragua suspended most payments to international banks in 1983. Bolivia stopped all payments in March 1984 and Peru has failed to repay much of the interest owed since June last year.

Political opposition to austerity measures ordered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has also delayed completion of rescheduling agreements in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Panama.

In many of these smaller debtor countries, which between them owe some 20 per cent of the region's \$360 billion debt, volatile political situations affect their negotiations with the IMF and banks.

In Peru, against a background of sometimes violent union protests and general anti-IMF sentiment, Alan Garcia, virtually certain to become its new president, has taken a hard line on debt negotiations.

Mr. Garcia said in a newspaper interview earlier this week that the next government would tell bank creditors its \$13.5 billion debt cannot be paid under current conditions. He wants to cut all debt repayments to 20 per cent of export earnings from the 45 per cent average under the outgoing government of Fernando Belaunde Terry, and to bypass the IMF in seeking a debt rescheduling of at least 15 years.

However, foreign bankers in Lima say an IMF programme will be a precondition for any rescheduling and that Peru would also first have to clear a substantial part of its interest arrears.

"There seems to be an unbridgeable gap between the position of the banks and Garcia," a senior finance official in the Bel-

aunde government said.

Peru has run up \$523 million in arrears since last June, including 208.5 million in interest on commercial bank debt, with a budget squeeze last month forcing the government to rule out even a nominal interest payment.

The arrears are now more than a month past the 180-day limit U.S. bank regulators use as a guideline in declaring a country's loans value-impaired. Government officials in Lima note that if the regulators decide to downgrade Peru's loans at their meeting next month, banks would have to write off part of their exposure to the country and some U.S. regional banks could call default.

Partly for this reason, the smaller debtors in general have had great difficulty in maintaining bank support during the last three years, although the banks' reluctance has drawn criticism from western governments.

U.S. Treasury Under-Secretary David Mulford recently said: banks should continue lending to

Latin America, especially to smaller debtors, such as Ecuador, which have accepted tough IMF adjustment programmes.

Ecuador is due to sign a \$4.63 billion multi-year rescheduling package late this month, including fresh loans, but encountered resistance in obtaining bank commitments in the latter stages of the negotiation.

Chile has also had difficulty in raising its 1985-86 financing needs of \$1.96 billion from commercial banks, although agreement in principle was reached last week on a \$7.25 billion rescheduling package.

The consequences of a standoff between banks and debtors have already been seen in Nicaragua and Bolivia, both of which have paid virtually no interest or principal for a year.

Although Nicaragua did remit \$6.2 million to commercial banks on April 26, U.S. bankers fear the country's resolve to continue repayments on its \$4 billion debt has been reduced by this month's U.S. trade embargo.

## Dutch violence unprecedented during Pope's visit

By Abner Katzman  
Associated Press

**AMSTERDAM** — The violence aimed at Pope John Paul II's five-day Netherlands visit was greater than on any of the travelling Pontiff's 25 other overseas tours.

There were demonstrations at practically all of his stops. Many of the protests were abusive, with jeering demonstrators making obscene and derisive gestures at the 64-year-old Pope.

The historic university town of Utrecht was hit by the worst riots in its history when the Pontiff visited Sunday as hundreds of rock-throwing youths, singing, "We want to kill the Pope tonight," battled police.

Despite the chants, Dutch authorities contend the demonstrators were not for the issues of church doctrine the Pope's visit raised.

Rather, they say, he was a target

of opportunity for a seething collection of Dutch anti-establishment groups, who are notorious here for using major public events to air their gripes against society, often via rock-throwing confrontations with police.

It's a fact of Dutch urban life and has led to the formation of a special riot squad to handle such unrest — the helmeted, blue-clad Mobile Unit.

The Pope's Dutch visit, which ended Wednesday, coincided with the fourth anniversary of the 1981 St. Peter's square assassination attempt, in which he was seriously injured. It was the first-ever Papal visit to the Netherlands and was accompanied by the nation's largest-ever security effort.

Approximately 10,000 police were deployed to protect the Pope, a third of the force in this nation of 14 million.

They arrested at least 22 persons during the Papal trip.

The anti-Pope incidents came against the backdrop of an historic anti-Papism in the predominantly Protestant Netherlands, stemming from the Dutch Protestant war for independence against Roman Catholic Spain in the 16th and 17th centuries.

In the past two decades, the Dutch Catholic Church itself has suffered a split between progressives and conservative bishops over priestly celibacy, birth control, abortion and ordination of women.

While most of the peaceful protests during the Papal trip addressed issues relating to Vatican doctrine, the more violent incidents focused on expressions of personal hostility toward John Paul II.

But Foreign Ministry Spokesman Rob Vermaas stressed that the rioting was "not especially against the Pope."

"These are the anarchistic autonomist groups. They would

demonstrate against any important person who came to Holland."

The autonomists are a shadowy anti-establishment group whose name was affixed to posters calling for anti-Pope riots during his visit. The posters appeared in Amsterdam late last month.

Other posters which appeared in Amsterdam as well as the city of Den Bosch, which John Paul II visited Saturday, offered a 15,000 guilder (\$4,166) reward to anyone killing the Pope.

Those posters, which accused the church of being "a criminal fascist organisation guilty of torture, inquisition and stealing from the poor," carried the names of three radical Dutch splinter groups.

Mr. Vermaas said the security effort was mounted because of indications that the Papal visit would spawn rioting and because of possible widespread violence.

## Algeria whips up a bitter campaign against Paris

By Jean de la Guerviere

**French-Algerian relations** are going through a particularly painful period with the Algerian press launching a general campaign against what it sees as the "rising tide of racism" in France and Algerian television following up with a documentary purporting to show the French using Algerian prisoners as guinea pigs when they tested their atomic bomb at the desert site of Reggane in April 1960. The outcry in the press against France has been swelling since the body of an Algerian teenager, Hassan Daoudaji, killed at Miramas, France, was returned to Algeria. Noted the daily "El Moudjahid": "More than ever in the past, the merest pretext is enough to bash the Algerian, for policemen to draw and fire..." The allegation that France used prisoners as guinea pigs has been categorically denied. Quartermaster General Coule, who was in charge of testing the effect of nuclear radiation on clothing, explained that some 100 dummies were used for the experiment. And Michel Debre, General de Gaulle's former prime minister, said the allegations were being made for purely domestic (Algerian) reasons.

**ALGIERS** — Perhaps encouraged by the French government's silence during a campaign against the "racist fever" in France, a campaign which pulls no punches, Algeria has taken the risk of fueling the sentiments of a segment of French public opinion that is not well-disposed towards it.

The day after the TV documentary in question was shown, an item distributed by Algerie Presse-Service drew attention to the statements of a German-born French Legionnaire. The item was headlined: "When the mujahideen served as guinea pigs for the French authorities." This new quarrel in the seething relations between the two countries comes as no surprise considering the mass of recriminations that Algeria has lately been heaping on France.

The declarations of reciprocal friendship made on the occasion of ministerial visits in no way alter the fact that bilateral exchanges of views do not always run smoothly. Such visits would gain by being less frequent and better prepared by France. French ministers coming here to talk business are put off their stride when their Algerian hosts, who sometimes dust off years-old issues, confront them with lengthy grievances.

The fact is Algeria is upset at France's lack of interest in Algerian proposals to set up mixed-economy ventures with a view to effecting technology transfers, a topical subject here. The Algerians are also miffed that France is looking around for suppliers offering hydrocarbons at prices lower than theirs.

French ministers subjected to strictures by Algeria for being uncooperative in trade matters usually counter recalling the persisting dispute over repatriating the incomes of French nationals working in Algeria and the possessions of the *pieds-noirs* (French settlers in colonial Algeria) which have remained here. Assurances are given every time, but as in the past, they lead nowhere. For instance, claims are made that this dispute was settled ages ago, but the fact remains that so far no *pied-noir* has managed to bring back to France any of his funds blocked in Algeria.

Pursuing its broader political ambitions, Algiers misses no opportunity to raise with some of its foreign interlocutors its "doubts" about French intentions in Africa. In the end, it all comes down to the conflict in the Western Sahara. Although many French Socialist activists have excellent relations with Polisario, President Mitterrand has refused to take sides in the quarrel between Rabat and Algiers. The Algerians blame him for not using the leverage provided by French-Moroccan military cooperation to "bring King Hassan back to reason." They claim to be "surprised" that he has friendly relations with President Mobutu and President Bongo, both heartily detested by Algiers because of their pro-Moroccan position. And the coup d'etat in Mauritania last December, which deprived Algiers of an ally in the region, is attributed here to the French.

It is clear that replacing Pierre Mauroy by Laurent Fabius as prime minister and Claude Cheysson by Roland Dumas as foreign minister has displeased Algiers. Very undiplomatic remarks can be heard here from time to time about the "Zionist lobby" in the French prime minister's office and the Elysee. And Mr. Fabius's casual remark in Rabat on April 27 — "This is my first visit to a Maghreb country in my official capacity, and I wanted it to be Morocco" — did not go down well either.

Algeria does not mince its words when it attacks France, but at the same time it yearns for a "special relationship" with it. President Mitterrand's private visit to Morocco in August 1984 immediately led to a "strategy of tension" in which Algeria excels. It ended on Oct. 19 with a visit to Algeria by the French president and a reconciliation that was as effusive as it was short-lived.

Mr. Fabius also intends to visit Algeria, but for the moment no date has been fixed. When the time comes, rather than indulge in more diplomatic legendaries, it will be necessary to try to clarify such varied issues as immigration, France's energy policy, its diplomacy in the Maghreb and Black Africa and its policy in its overseas departments and territories which is coming in for increasingly frank criticism here — *Le Monde*.



The forces behind the downfall of Sudan's Numeiri

# Better look for the Kashoggi connection

The following two articles on the situation in Sudan before the fall of ousted President Jaafar Numeiri and behind-the-scenes economic intrigues and "commission-milking" were published by the May 15 edition of the London-based "Voice of the Arab World". The first article, by an editorial staff writer, focusses on the role played by international entrepreneur of Saudi Arabian nationality and chairman of Triad Corporation Adnan M. Kashoggi in misleading the Sudanese leadership and squeezing the country's economy with systematic assistance from inside the "Palace". This argument, unsurprisingly projected in former Sudanese Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid's recently published book "Numeiri and the Revolution of Dismay", holds Mr. Kashoggi as the principal cause of Mr. Numeiri's downfall. The second article, by a former minister of palace carries the argument much further to include Western governments and banks in the process that led to the recent uprising and, consequently, downfall of the president.



Kashoggi: Master key for all seasons

SOME THREE years ago in a meeting in Kuwait, a high official of the Kuwait Fund told a visiting party of Americans from "Time" magazine that he could no longer, regretfully, recommend loans to Sudan — because money "just disappeared down mysterious and unaccountable holes." It was at that point, in fact, that the sad decline of the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sudan began. And now, to add weight to the argument, Mr. Adnan Kashoggi, Chairman of Triad Corporation, has been named by Dr. Mansour Khalid, former Sudanese foreign minister, as a man who must appear as his Sudanese critics as well as to his international business rivals to be one principal cause behind the collapse of the government of President Numeiri. On Dr. Khalid's evidence, there were significant times when Mr. Kashoggi practically ran Sudan's economic affairs.

Dr. Khalid indicates that the economy of Sudan could have been completely saved had President Numeiri halted, or at least monitored and controlled, the activities of hyper-active international businessmen like Mr. Kashoggi. He indicates that under Mr. Kashoggi's astute influence was a Palace Cabal that, he accuses, failed to "stop milking the ailing cow" (Sudan).

Mr. Kashoggi was involved over the years in a number of enormous deals. The latest of these was arranged at his meeting with President Numeiri and Mr. Tiny Rowland, head of "Lonrho", as recently as February last, in order to fix what could have ended up as a monopoly "buy-out" of Sudan's oil by a partnership consisting of Triad Corporation (Mr. Kashoggi) and Lonrho (Mr. Rowland). This latest proposal was witnessed and reported on from Khartoum by Mr. Patrick Seale, the London Sunday "Observer's" knowledgeable Middle East expert. Given Mr. Rowland's ownership of the "Observer", Mr. Seale was alone in the Western press in his privileged reporting of the latest big deal. So it was that wheeler-dealing continued up to the very precipice of national collapse.

The media, however, as per many accounts of the last meeting of Mr. Kashoggi, Mr. Rowland and President Numeiri, only carried the glossy success stories as though the coming together of top men, all outstandingly able in their

wheeler-dealing fields, could "fix" everything regarding the future of Sudanese oil, or for that matter any other commodity. What the media never carried was the full story of inner dealings, or even question such dealings, as Dr. Mansour Khalid points out, if Sudan for example had ever had a body of newspapermen permitted to report and question the viability of some national projects, or the credibility of those connected with them, President Numeiri might have kept his earlier aspirations intact. Many blunders would never have been committed.

The point, as Dr. Mansour Khalid realises full well, is that in Sudan as elsewhere and tragically in many African so-called "socialist" countries there has been a mutual moral weakness. To greater or lesser extent a number of people in the elite positions of power — the inner cabal that controlled access to the president and could influence his decisions — have felt there was no motivation but greed. The outside contractors and "fixers" like Mr. Kashoggi, recognised this overwhelming weakness. Of course they acted accordingly. Nobody in the end really believed that any national project in the Sudan could turn out well for all concerned. President Numeiri himself became the victim of those around him, the "valets" or "cabal" at the Palace. He was at times and on certain key business matters, allowed to meet only those whom his advisers thought he should meet. The situation is not unusual, but it is tragic when it reaches a point where "advisers" cover-up the truth.

It was all, "amazing dealing" in resources and contracts, with nothing illegal implied under Sudanese conditions. As Dr. Khalid implies, nobody at first suffered except the "masses", who are of course pampered in speech but always the last to know in reality. Yet as Dr. Khalid goes on to indicate the various deals schemed up by Mr. Kashoggi and his Triad Corporation in the Sudan were looked on with a mixture of disbelief and disbeliever verging on horror by many Saudi Arabian, as well as (privately) by Sudanese officials. Saudi Arabian institutions as well as the Kuwaiti warned Sudanese government officials that the country was being "milked" to no apparent avail.

There is something of an historic lesson in the fact that Pre-

sident Numeiri himself, a man of great charisma who constantly impressed visitors by his simplicity and empathy, who placed some authority in the hands of bodies like the Sudan Socialist Union, became surrounded by a "Palace Cabal" of attendants, whose stock-in-trade was access to the president and who served to block out all warnings from wiser heads across the Red Sea. In the view of this newspaper, and we knew the president in 1971, he was fundamentally a decent but eventually misled man.

In the past few years, Saudi monetary Agency authorities were demanding more and more evidence as to how monies they were made available to Sudan were used — but to little avail. Dr. Mansour Khalid gives details of projects never carried through, of a nation's wealth mortgaged for years ahead, of money for non-existent refineries, of fantastic commissions fixed to deals that were doomed to failure because of the giant size of the commission element. In the course of this vast "disappearing trick", Gulf countries like the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were among those misled to one degree or another. This was despite the stringent precautions taken from time to time by Saudi and indeed Kuwaiti officials to avoid involvement in what according to Dr. Mansour Khalid's account, much of it at first hand, amount to a wide-spread and more or less accepted economic "con-trick". The Palace "valets" must, it appears, have kept much of the reality from President Numeiri himself. This is a not unusual situation in cases where a so-called "magic circle" gets around a military leader or number one man, permitting little information in or out that does not either conform to the circle's wis-

dom or fill its own pockets.

So long as human nature persists, and so long as people are motivated by the chance to make a quick fortune, such things will continue. But in Sudan, according to Dr. Mansour Khalid, the magic circle appeared to conduct affairs on a level that could only end in the destruction of the man who was the magic circle's benefactor. President Numeiri himself. In short, it was in the end economic corruption interfering with the working of the state on a stupendous scale that brought to an end a government that in its earlier days held high promise. And the finger of Dr. Mansour Khalid, although not pointing alone to the one-and-only Mr. Adnan Kashoggi, does indicate all too clearly the kind of business manoeuvres that the brilliant wheeler-dealer, referred to constantly by Dr. Khalid under the more intimate or affectionate term of "Adnan" or "A.K.", specialised in.

Mr. Kashoggi's activities would not doubt be called "brilliant" manoeuvres if you are an international businessman thinking of gaining untold wealth for your own corporation and seizing every opportunity as an entrepreneur to "milk" every deal to maximum profit. But they doubtless helped to contribute in large degree to Sudan's economic bankruptcy and to hardship on an enormous scale.

Mr. Adnan Kashoggi was first introduced to Sudanese opportunities in the early 1970's by Mr. Salim Eisa, a Lebanese journalist who owned a tourist bureau in Beirut. It so happened that Mr. Abdul Rahman Kibedra, at the time Sudan Director of Tourism, had gone to Beirut to obtain ideas on how to develop Sudan's tourist industry. He met Mr. Eisa who said he knew a man (none other than Mr. Kashoggi) who in turn

knew a great deal about tourist possibilities and had the kind of business magic that makes things happen. Messrs. Eisa and Kashoggi were then invited to Sudan.

Mr. Adnan Kashoggi then opened an office in Khartoum. He employed a number of accommodating and well-connected lawyers and professors from Khartoum University. His vital information, however, came from inside the Palace, through various people described by Dr. Mansour Khalid as "Palace valets" who provided invaluable advance "info" on projects and contracts coming up. Mr. Kashoggi's Triad Corporation was therefore well placed to make offers for all government projects and through its unparalleled influence to eliminate and outshine any possible

competitors, national or international. It was a marvellous situation few international businessmen from great corporations would not have envied or liked to emulate — whatever they say in public. In President Numeiri's case it was in part the hopes of a man who had endured much buffeting and who was often impressed by international business figures. He in all probability saw Mr. Adnan Kashoggi or other "wheeler-dealers" like him, as someone who could attract international funds and be a business doctor for ailing Sudan. The fact is that, as many Sudanese finally saw it, Mr. Kashoggi and many like him came, unwittingly or not, as undertakers not doctors. As Brutus would have it: "I came to bury Caesar, not to save him."

Swakin near Port Sudan on the Red Sea. Germany was to fund the project, jointly with generous aid from Saudi Arabia. Mr. Kashoggi, who soon tied up the Sudanese end so that he could "middleman" the affair on behalf of everybody, got hold of a German company operating on a road project near Port Sudan and chose them to put in the bid for the job. The figures were an astonishing 30 to 40 per cent higher than they should have been. That didn't matter too much, of course, the business object of most parties involved being to pocket the maximum Saudi Arabian cash for the minimum of port facilities. When the Sudan minister of transport received, comparative figures of cost from elsewhere and protested, the German company revealed Mr. Kashoggi's involvement and also revealed that the "valets" in the "magic circle" around the president were involved. Indeed, the president had been persuaded to personally sign the agreement. Finally, the contract actually came to nothing and was thwarted for years until Saudi Arabia itself insisted on more proper dealing.

DEAL 4. In another project, Mr. Kashoggi's trusted informers within the Palace "magic circle" told him of negotiations with the Kuwait government, the Kuwait Foreign Trading Company and the Kuwait Cement Corporation, to establish a cement factory on the Red Sea. Guest Keen and Nettlefold of U.K. to build a plant.

Mr. Kashoggi came up with an ingenious scheme which would have instead meant buying a second-hand cement plant in California and reassembling it himself on the Red Sea. Dr. Mansour Khalid writes: "every stalling tactic in the book was used by the Palace cabal to frustrate the Kuwaiti project." Significantly, although the Kuwait press mentioned the frustrations, no newspaper report indicating any problem was ever allowed in the Sudan. A "war" broke out for the "benefits" of the contract. In the end, with all the in-fighting, Sudan got neither Mr. Kashoggi's cement factory nor the Kuwaiti cement factory. The cement promised by the president to press on a people to save a cement-starved Sudanese construction industry never materialised, despite all the generous Kuwaiti finance plans.

DEAL 5. There were many similar projects. There were procurement deals for army equipment out of which Mr. Kashoggi got his commission. There was one instance of a giant mess-up in the purchase of trucks, all according to Mr. Mansour Khalid unsuitable for the Sudanese climate. He writes of one meeting with President Numeiri: "I went on telling the president that A.K. (Mr. Kashoggi) was using (Sudan) government agencies to further his own end. Despite his millions, he was not prepared to invest a single penny in the Sudan, rather he was making unearned increments using information supplies to him by one in our midst. At an adv-

antage, he kept parachuting into development projects conceived and prepared by the Sudan and financed, through the interventions of our institutions by friendly governments. The only cost that Adnan incurred, I continued, was his aeroplane."

Dr. Mansour Khalid concludes that if the Sudan had continued, through its bilateral mechanism, monetary cooperation with Saudi Arabia it would not have been in the dire straits it is in today. By mid 1978 Saudi Arabia decided, not without reason, that budget support for Sudan would only be made on the basis of a certificate of good health from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Before that government-to-government negotiations had been quite satisfactory. Dr. Mansour Khalid writes with somewhat cynical satisfaction (he was now out of the government himself): "Come 1974 and it was the revolutionary pure government of the Sudan that opted for dealing with its Saudi partner through the sullied hands of intermediaries. The rest of the story need not be re-told."

After that it was a sad tale. Projects were aborted too soon. Cotton crops were mortgaged far in advance. The thoughtless and insatiable greed (Dr. Mansour's words), of a Palace Cabal or "magic circle" meant that Saudi Monetary authorities and Kuwaiti officials, as well as others were held up to deceit and ridicule. Everybody joined in the financial game of musical chairs, not Mr. Adnan Kashoggi alone or others like him — whether Egyptian, Yemeni, British or American.

Between 1975 and 1979, the main period under review by Dr. Khalid, he says that the whole country became "reeking" with corruption. The presidential shoplifters "had opened the way down the line to public officials to free-lance." In a year (1978) when sugar had to be imported Sudan imported it at a price often inflated beyond the top London market price. There was a scheme to save Sudan money by shipping oil the short distance across the Red Sea instead of from Iran. In the end Sudan paid more for the short trip than for the long one. Sudan it was that issued a false end-user certificate permitting arms dealers working for Argentina to buy Exocets from France. Wheat supplies for a starving country were unloaded by crooks. In fairness to Mr. Kashoggi, he had nothing to do with many petty or small details. His style was the big operation, surrounded by the great names of international finance and big banking. The stories presented by Dr. Khalid Mansour from his firsthand view as a Sudanese minister and Presidential adviser are many, concerning a host of people other than Mr. Adnan Kashoggi. But if you wanted to make an epic Hollywood film of how a super tycoon ate a socialist republic for breakfast, the inevitable "A.K." would be No. 1 candidate for the starring role.

## Who's kidding?

THERE WAS much about the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sudan that was never reported. It was, of course, neither socialist nor democratic. We regret in some ways having to single Mr. Adnan Kashoggi out as a prime example of what went on. In many ways Mr. Kashoggi is an amusing racialist — and remains so. In the present state of the world his brilliant entrepreneurial attributes will continue to be used by the world. He is a businessman taking advantage of national difficulties.

We ourselves first knew General Numeiri in the very early seventies. We liked him then, so we will not rubbish him now. He had great aspirations for his nation. And whether the purists like it or not, democracy per the Western example is as yet difficult if not utterly impossible in Sudan. President Numeiri was in many ways let down by others. He was let down by Britain who could have given him more guidance in a country that was once British-administered. He was certainly let down by the present United States administration who, even whilst President Reagan was having him to supper at the White House, were planning (through the CIA, 12 miles away at Langley, Virginia) his demise.

However, let us look at the matter that interests us most — the way in which Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti funding was thwarted by Mr. Kashoggi and others — including the Palace "valets". Allow us to list a few deals:

DEAL 1. Mr. Adnan Kashoggi's first move came when he learned that Saudi Arabia had agreed to give to Sudan a guarantee for a \$200,000,000 loan. The loan (like a similar loan for a lesser amount from Kuwait) was to be long-term and interest-free. Immediately Mr. Kashoggi came up with a new idea. If he was allowed to manage the two-hundred-million dollar loan, he would use it to attract more money — as much as \$1,000,000,000. It was an offer no-one keen for a cut

from a bigger cake could refuse. Terms did not matter. Mr. Kashoggi got the O.K. and then negotiated a new loan from some 31 European banks that carried, instead of no interest or nominal interest, a fluctuating interest of up to as much as 16 per cent. In addition, neat little "service charges" of 10 per cent, plus two per cent commission for Mr. Kashoggi himself.

DEAL 2. The building of an oil refinery was discussed with Saudi Arabia by the appropriate Sudanese officials, including Dr. Khalid Mansour. It was a mutually beneficial arrangement until, says Dr. Mansour, the ever-watchful Mr. Kashoggi got to hear of the project from his known "inside" sources. "Rather typically he came up with a grandiose plan for building a mammoth refinery five times the capacity of the proposed one," reveals Dr. Khalid. The ambitious idea was to fulfil East Africa's needs as well as Sudan's. But, as Dr. Mansour now says, rather unkindly: "The refinery was important, not for the Sudan, but for whoever was going to procure it and get a commission in the process. The Sudanese national interest and the predicament of the country was not the issue ... all that Adnan Kashoggi was interested in was selling a refinery to the Sudan, getting his commission, and leaving the country with the scrap to deal with. The errand boys in the Palace had no time for national interests and concerns, they were only waiting for their share of the crumbs falling from Adnan Kashoggi's table." Despite all the warnings, a corporation with fifty-fifty participation between Triad Corporation (Mr. Kashoggi) and the Sudan government was formed. The foundation stone of the refinery was laid (it still stands). But the actual refinery as at one time agreed on with the Saudi authorities was never built.

DEAL 3. Another instance is that of developing a new port at

## Argentine men stare at women

By Anton Ferreira

BUENOS AIRES — Most guide books to Argentina omit one important piece of advice for male visitors — it's not rude to stare, at least not at unaccompanied women.

Girl-watching is second-nature to most men in the country that made machismo famous. They do it as naturally as they would skim through a newspaper or puff a cigarette.

Discreet appraisal is not for Argentine men. They prefer the long analytical stare, stopping in mid-stride to ogle and turn their heads to look from all angles at a passing woman.

Often the stare is accompanied by such comments as "super-pretty" or "wish I squinted so I could see you double".

Argentine women by convention ignore men's remarks, although they sometimes acknowledge them with a smile or giggle.

"When we go to other countries we get anxious about our appearance because the men don't stare. A friend said after visiting Brazil that the men there must all be gay," one Argentine woman said. "Men here regard it as their right to look at women. But at least they don't touch."

Many of the comments men pass are complimentary, but often they will mutter obscenities or sexual threats.

"I don't wear revealing clothes in the street," said a Buenos Aires receptionist, "otherwise dirty old men come up to you and say disgusting things."

Foreign women are sometimes shocked by the attitudes and behaviour of local men.

"It's like the middle ages," said one. "I feel like I'm being visually raped every 10 yards."

Another foreign resident said

she was flattered at first when men's heads turned as she walked down the street. "Then I realised they do it to everyone."

An American model said men sometimes walked backwards in front of her to stare. "It's gross. They just about do handstands to get your attention."

The macho mentality is expressed in the common boast "the best two things in Argentina are the meat and the women."

In Argentina, to call a man macho is to compliment him. Late President Juan Peron was "el macho" and General Leopoldo Galtieri was praised for his machismo, albeit briefly, when he invaded the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands three years ago.

"The whole macho thing is a sign of insecurity," said a less traditional Argentine man. "Men who invade islands or insult women are trying to prove themselves."

## 'Carmen' crowned Spanish-film week in Amman

By Olga Mikhail

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Spanish Cultural Centre, in cooperation with the Jordanian Cinema Club, last week launched the Spanish Film Festival with "Carmen", the Spanish masterpiece directed by the famous director Carlos Saura.

During the film festival, eight works by prominent Spanish directors were presented including two films by Jaime Camino, a Spanish director who is currently visiting Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian Cinema Club.

"Carmen", a renowned opera by the French composer George Bizet is based on a story by marquis. Bizet's opera became immensely popular though not successful when first performed. The French composer composed other operas such as "Les Pecheurs de Perles" and "La Jolie Fille de Perth".

Carmen, a story of obsession, displays Spanish music and dancing in a vivid form of expression. It is the story of all — consuming passions and indifference. In the leading role Laura Del Sol interprets through her marvelous performance and Spanish ballet dancing, a tale of love and jealousy in which all consuming desire leads the characters to destruction.

Carlos Saura, a famous Spanish director who is considered by many cinema critics as the most important figure in the Spanish movie business, introduced in his film a magnificent mixture of both Spanish music, ballet dancing and some sonatas from the original opera composed by Bizet.

The director's strong style, accompanied by the fabulous compositions of Antonio Gades, who also plays the leading role in the film, made the audience totally involved with the story of Carmen,

the gypsy.

Short sketches

"Kargus" by Juan Minon and Miguel Angel, consists of a series of short sketches based on hypothetical stories invented by a writer who works in a bookstore. The film reviews crucial moments in recent Spanish history, mainly from the Spanish Civil War until the death of General Franco in 1975. In their film the directors presented historical and political criticism of the era.

Two films by Spanish director Jaime Camino were also on show. "La Vieja Memoria" and "Las Largas Vacaciones Del 36". After the show the two films were discussed by the directors, who are currently visiting Jordan, the audience and cinema lovers. Other films presented were "Hector", "Cronica Del Alba", "Las Truchas", and "Muerte De un Cic-

lista". "Cronica Del Alba", or days of dawn, directed by Antonio Bontancor, is based on a novel by Ramon Sender and tells the story of a man who loses everything in the Spanish Civil War. The year is

1919 and the place is the city of Zaragoza. The film describes the adolescent years of people living in that period and focuses on the parallel awakening to love and political circumstances of the post war era.



Laura del Sol and Antonio Gades in a 'Carmen' scene

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## Chinese soccer fans stage night-long riot after defeat by Hong Kong

PEKING (R) — Police crushed a riot by thousands of Chinese soccer hooligans who rampaged through the streets of the capital attacking foreigners in a night that the official press dubbed "Peking's shame".

Several of the rioting fans were under arrest Monday after baton-wielding police dispersed the angry crowds outside Peking's Workers Stadium Sunday night when Hong Kong beat China 2-1 in a World Cup qualifying match.

Hundreds of rioters attacked buses and foreigners' cars with bricks and broken bottles, stoning anyone who looked as if he came from Hong Kong.

Several foreigners were badly shaken but none appeared to have been badly hurt. However, when the Hong Kong team returned home it said one of its players had been cut by a thrown bottle that exploded at his feet. It was still unclear if any of the rioters had been injured.

The streets around the stadium were clean and quiet Monday. Sunday night the violence turned them into a glittering sea of glass. Monday's Chinese press demanded action against the rioters. It also slammed the poor per-

formance of the national team who put an end to China's hopes in the 1986 World Cup and sparked its worst soccer violence.

Departments concerned must deal with this. There are a few people who, despite calls for public order and morality, make ugly scenes. This not only caused chaos in the stadium but brings shame on the capital," the sports daily said.

The defeat by a British colony which China will take back in 1997 may have increased the outrage of the rioters.

"Which is better, China or Hong Kong? Answer wrong and I'll kill you," one irate fan yelled at a Reuters correspondent after the match.

But a British diplomat said: "Whoever it had been, the Chinese would have been disappointed in not going through to the World Cup."

The level of violence surprised police who took time to regroup and bring in reinforcements.

Reuters correspondent Anthony Barker, escaping from the crowd in the car of Soviet TASS News Agency correspondent Gazizulla Arslanov, was slightly cut when stones smashed the window.

The cars of a Yugoslav, two Canadian diplomats and British Times reporter Mary Lee were also stoned and covered in spit.

An estimated three to four thousand supporters out of a capacity crowd of 80,000 took to the streets. Police said several hundred of them seemed to be hard-core troublemakers.

"We are in the process of dealing with the case," a police spokesman said Monday.

The Communist Party People's daily scoffed at the inadequate tactics of the Chinese side, which only needed a draw to retain its World Cup presence.

## Japanese climber dies on Himalaya

KATHMANDU (R) — Kensaku Sakai became the third Japanese to die in the current spring climbing season on the Nepalese Himalayas when he lost his footing on Mount Gaurishankar, the tourism ministry said Monday.

It said the 28-year-old geographical analyst from Kanazawa city plunged to his death from 5,900 metres (19,400 feet) on the south face of Gaurishankar on May 10.

He was a bachelor. Tsuyoshi Oozumi, the other member of the two-man expedition to the 7,134-metre (23,406-foot) peak, said he could not find his colleague's body.

Oozumi, 25, a civil engineer from Sapporo, gave up the attempt on Gaurishankar and returned to base camp on May 10.

## Moran waits while F.A. officials debate

LONDON (R) — English Football Association (F.A.) Chairman Bert Millichip is expected to telephone his London headquarters from Finland in the next 24 hours about the row over Manchester United defender Kevin Moran's F.A. Cup medal.

His call will come amid press speculation that Moran, who was sent off in Saturday's Wembley final with Everton ten minutes before the end of normal time, will be given his medal after all. Millichip arrived in Helsinki Sunday with the England team

who meet Finland in a World Cup qualifier on Wednesday.

Millichip refused to say before leaving what his views were, but confirmed he would be telephoning the F.A. Cup committee chairman Lionel Smart with his opinion.

Moran is the first player ever to be sent off in a cup final and because of that there is no precedent to guide the F.A. It is understood Millichip feels it important that the committee knows his feelings on the case.

## A new tennis star on the rise; Graf follows in her idol path

WEST BERLIN (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd was winning grand slam tennis titles before Steffi Graf was old enough to go to school.

But the tremendous strides being made by the 15-year-old West German wonder girl suggest it may not be too long before Lloyd has to move aside to make way for her young rival.

Graf put up a gritty fight before losing 6-4, 7-5 to Evert Lloyd in Sunday's final of the West German Women's Open in West Berlin.

Though it was the American's 136th title, Graf has still to win a professional tournament.

But the superb form she showed in dismissing Etsuko Inoue of Japan, American Kathleen Horvath and her compatriot Bettina Bunge for the loss of just 10 games in the three previous rounds showed clearly that an exceptional talent is developing.

Graf's game is based on solid ground strokes, a devastating pas-

sing shot, particularly on the forehand, a cool temperament and an uncanny ability to maintain total concentration.

Those same assets have brought Lloyd every title in the book several times over and it is no surprise that Graf names the world number two as her inspiration.

Graf, at 56 kilograms or so slightly built she is sometimes dubbed "the flea" by the West German media, talks shyly about her plans.

But underneath there is no disguising a wealth of self-confidence in her ability to achieve her burning ambitions.

"I want to be the world's number one," she told Reuters. I think it could take me a few years, perhaps three or four.

"My greatest dream is to win Wimbledon but I have my heart set on the U.S. open title too."

So far Graf's career reads like a fairy tale. At 13 she became the youngest girl ever to win a place in the world computer rankings.

She climbed into the top 100 within a year and by the end of 1984 she was in the first 25.

On the way she won the Olympic demonstration tournament in Los Angeles, beating several girls ranked above her, and reached her first professional final at Stuttgart last October where she lost to Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden.

A semifinal berth at Delray Beach this year has helped lift her to number 14 and her success in West Berlin should take her even higher.

Father and coach Peter Graf is convinced she will make it to the very top.

"We don't want her to be the new Chris Evert Lloyd or the new Martina Navratilova," he said. "I would like her just to be Steffi Graf with a game developing somewhere between the styles of those two great players."

"Steffi's greatest asset is her ability to concentrate. She was good at school. She's like that with ten-

nis. She learns very easily." Lloyd echoes many of the compliments. "Mentally she's the toughest of the young girls coming up on the circuit," she said.

Graf still thinks she needs to improve her serve and volley though she has made great advances on both in the past year.

Despite her frail appearance there is a surprising amount of venom in her forehand which bewildered all her rivals in West Berlin, including Lloyd.

But Teddy Tinling, a dress designer and women's circuit official who has been closely associated with the game for 60 years, has spotted a weakness in her game.

Tinling said: "She's highly promising but she still has a lot to learn. She doesn't move well to the right and has no feel for the shot there."

"She jumps into the forehand instead of playing it naturally. She'll have a lot of trouble with that shot unless she straightens it out."

## Kentucky became horse capital partly by accident

By Richard Walker  
Reuters

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — The annual running of the Kentucky Derby in the first week of May highlighted Kentucky's position as the world centre for thoroughbred horses, a role which historians say was attained through accidents of history as well as the state's natural advantages.

Enthusiasts usually point to the gentle sloping landscapes and the rich limestone deposits in the soil of the famed bluegrass region as the major reasons thoroughbred farms have flourished here for more than a century.

But historians recall that Kentucky's position was also directly enhanced by the effects of wars

and political actions over the course of a century that made much of the multi-million-dollar industry's growth a matter of luck.

Kentucky was a virtually uninhabited frontier when the pioneer English surveyor Dr. Thomas Walker led an expedition into the region in 1750.

It was only 20 years earlier that the first British thoroughbred was imported to America, and historians say the planter aristocracy of Virginia and other Atlantic coast states became the principal support for the infant horse breeding industry.

Although Kentucky bluegrass settlers developed their own penchant for horse racing in the earlier 19th century, it was the coming of the American Civil War in 1861 which gave the state a major push towards the prominence it now enjoys in the thoroughbred world.

"Many breeders from nearby states wanted to protect their horses from being caught in the crossfire between the north and the south," Kentucky Thoroughbred Association Director Nick Nicholson told Reuters.

He said Kentucky's neutral posture and border-state location combined with the bluegrass region's physical assets to make it an obvious haven for worried horse breeders.

Although Kentucky became the centre for producing thoroughbreds, New York was recognised as the leader of American racing.

The Kentucky Derby, which on May 4 fell to the front running Spend a Buck, did not attain its position as America's most important horse for several decades after its 1875 inaugural run.

New York for years was also the site of America's most lucrative and prestigious thoroughbred auctions.

But, Nicholson said, severe restrictions on unnecessary travel during World War Two prompted Kentucky horsemen to focus more on their own auctions, some of which he said grew from informally-staged tent sales to the more elaborate and glamorous events widely known today.

Another major boon for Kentucky came around 1960 when the major west coast breeding centre of California was hit with a new state tax.

Since breeding thoroughbreds is considered a rich man's preserve, Nicholson said California authorities saw the industry as a source for new government revenue.

"What they overlooked is the fact that a horse is a moveable commodity," he said. "By the time the new tax became effective,

the horses had been moved out of the state, many to farms in Kentucky."

The most recent major developments have been the increased attraction of Kentucky's horse auctions to rich European buyers and the popularity of thoroughbreds as an investment avenue and tax shelter for Americans.

The Keeneland July select yearling sale at Lexington, now considered the world's premier horse auction, last year did about \$250 million worth of business while all Kentucky thoroughbred auctions combined exceeded \$500 million.

Prices for horses in the "top end of the market" have rocketed in recent years, with a colt sired by 1964 Kentucky Derby winner Northern Dancer bringing \$10.2 million in 1983.

"Where we have trouble is depth," Nicholson said. "Demand for the middle-level-priced horse may not be as great as we'd like and that's the kind of horse produced by the majority of Kentucky's farms."

Despite such cautionary asides, the region's horse breeding industry has continued to flourish. A major operation for Arabian horses is being developed near Louisville by breeders who hope to make Kentucky known as a centre for their breed as well as thoroughbreds.

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### ON THE OCCASION OF THE HOLY MONTH OF RAMADAN

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Happy Ramadan

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Very good condition

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### HAPPY RAMADAN

The Management of  
L'Olivier Restaurant

Abdoun

Announces that the restaurant will be closed during the whole Holy Month of Ramadan and that it will resume its usual activities at the end of the Holy month.

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THE ONION FIELD

Shows at 3.30 / 6 / 8.30 / 10.15

TEL. 34444-34440

Cinema  
**CONCORD**

Tel: 44092-44280  
677420

TO BE OR NOT TO BE

(Colour)

Performances  
3:30, 9:00, 10:45

Cinema  
**AL-HUSSEIN**

Tel: 22117

NIGHT HAWKS

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema  
**RAINBOW**

Tel: 625155

THE WINGED SERPENT

3:30, 5:30, 8:15, 10:45

Cinema  
**OPERA**

Tel: 675573

BONBER

3:30, 8:45, 10:30  
Abdall. behind ALIA offices

Cinema  
**PALESTINE**

Tel: 22117

1- OCTOGON  
2- TERRIBLE  
REVENGE

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema  
**RAGHADAN**

Tel: 22198

WOMEN AND BLOOD

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2870/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3675/85	Canadian dollars
	3.0310/30	West German marks
	3.4245/75	Dutch guilders
	2.5510/40	Swiss francs
	61.05/10	Belgian francs
	9.2475/2575	French francs
	1937.0/9.0	Italian lire
	249.55/70	Japanese yen
	8.8050/8150	Swedish crowns
	8.7550/7650	Norwegian crowns
	10.8850/8900	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	323.70/324.20	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were slightly firmer by the close, after initial weakness, reflecting a shortage of stock and helped by the higher opening on Wall Street, dealers said. Trading in equities and government bonds, however, was quiet.

At 1400 GMT the FT 30 index was up 3.5 points at 1011.8 and the FTSE 100 index at 1430 GMT was 2.9 points higher at 1330.3.

Government bonds finished with gains of up to 7/8 point in response to firmer sterling and the performance of U.S. credit markets after Friday's 1/2 point cut in the U.S. discount rate to 7 1/2 per cent. Index linked bonds were some 1/4 point off after Friday's issue of index linked "taplets".

Associated British Foods, down 4p at 230, slipped a further 6p to 224 after reporting lower than expected full year profits, before moving back to 228, off 6p on balance. Polly Peck ended 3p down at 269 after 264 following its interim results.

Debenhams was up 18p at 326 on continued bid speculation and W.H. Smith was 2p higher at 240 after weekend press comment.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The morning finds you eager to engage in some argument, but if you channel your energies wisely, you will find that you have one of your best days in a long while.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Don't permit a dictatorial friend to stop you from handling your own affairs objectively and thereby successfully.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You are ingenious now and will know how best to add to your present well being. Use wisdom in the spending or investing of money.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You have inspired ideas for self-improvement so follow through on them. An influential friend can be of great assistance to you.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Contact experts who can give you the advice and data you need so that you can gain greater abundance and happiness.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** If an argument has ensued with a partner, don't hold a grudge but straighten out the matter sensibly.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Get advice from an expert on how you can get support from a bigwig for some venture you have in mind. Be careful in motion.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Instead of criticizing your mate, plan some recreation that will be pleasurable. Some little risk you take later in the day can pay off.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** If you have any additions to make to your home, this is a good day to plan it and get started. Show your devotion to those you love.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Go over any reports or documents carefully for possible errors before delivering or handing them out.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Avoid spending too much for something practically worthless in the morning, and save your money wisely.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Be more gentle in going after what you want, and then you can gain it easily. Be charming.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Get your talents working through your own energies instead of seeking advice, for others are not cognizant of your actual position.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will have excessive energy which should be controlled through sports or other activities which will require discipline. As your progeny matures the judgment, becomes finer and there can be much success. Give as fine an education as you can afford.

## Israel imposes stringent curbs to avoid collapse

## OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)

The Israeli cabinet Sunday adopted a 20-item package of stringent austerity measures aimed at stimulating industry and combating runaway inflation.

After a meeting that lasted more than 12 hours, the cabinet passed the measures which had been hammered out by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and his so-called "economic cabinet" of six ministers at two emergency sessions.

The package included a doubling of the \$300 tax on Israelis travelling abroad, a limit on their spending while out of the country to \$800, a two-per-cent increase in value added tax to 17 per cent and a freeze on government contracts and salaries until the end of August.

The latest economic crisis followed an unexpectedly high leap in the rate of inflation, now running at more than 300 per cent a year. Despite a partial wage-and-price freeze, the cost of living index rose by 19.4 per cent in April.

Mr. Peres last week threatened to resign if parliament did not

support long-postponed government spending cuts.

During the day, Israelis had flocked to supermarkets and petrol stations to stock up on food and fuel, both of which are heavily subsidised.

Critics said the austerity package, unpopular though expected, would do little to solve the problems of government overspending and treble-digit inflation. Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, acknowledging that some of the decisions would require parliamentary approval, said the package would stimulate industry and drain "the money in people's pockets."

Among the proposals was a phasing out of government borrowing from the Bank of Israel over three years. The government, which this year can borrow as much as \$1.2 billion, will be able to borrow only about two-thirds as much next year, Mr. Mordechai told a news conference after the cabinet session.

He added that this had been necessary because of government overspending.

"For almost two months we've noticed we were printing money way beyond the volumes we had planned for. This had its effect in the market and people ran to buy dollars and to buy things whether or not they needed them," he said.

The cabinet also resolved to reduce taxes by five to 10 per cent for manufacturers and workers in export industries as an incentive to increase production.

Mr. Mordechai said the measures — some proposed by Mr. Peres himself — had been taken to reduce "the excess of money in people's pockets ... and get the economy back in line."

Mr. Yair Tzaban, an opposition Mapam Party member of the parliamentary finance committee, told Israel television he was disappointed at the meeting Sunday. "I don't know whether to laugh or cry. I think I'll cry because we are witnesses to the smashing failure of the government on the economy," Mr. Tzaban said.

"I don't think we have an economic programme. Even ministers in the government say we don't."

## EC ministers weigh costs of farm price disagreement

## BRUSSELS (R)

European Community (EC) foreign ministers met here Monday to fix a date for signing Spanish and Portuguese entry treaties and to weigh the costs of farm price disagreement and its effects on trans-Atlantic trade ties.

Diplomats said Monday's regular session was mainly concerned with tying up loose ends of the entry talks with the Iberian countries, due to join next year.

But the ministers' main concerns outside the formal agenda would centre on West Germany's threatened veto, which prevented farm ministers from agreeing 1985 grain prices last week.

The diplomats said the prices

row had undermined efforts to reform the group's controversial farm subsidy system, angered supporters of wider political integration and cast new shadows over already tense trade relations with the United States.

They said the timing was particularly unfortunate as the proposed cereal price cut was meant to be a first stage in efforts to slash subsidies at the heart of U.S. complaints against the Community's common agricultural policy.

The German veto threat coincided with the announcement, last week of massive new U.S. farm export subsidies meant to counter the bloc's farm support programme.

The future of the bloc and preparations for next month's Milan summit were due to be discussed at a separate meeting Tuesday between the foreign ministers of the Benelux states and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, current president of Community ministerial councils.

The diplomats said Mr. Andreotti seemed to be mustering those states which favour greater union, like the Benelux countries.

Up to now Bonn has been one of the main advocates of abolishing the right of veto which it had branded as an obstacle to Community integration plans due to be debated at the summit.

## Unions, employers agreement ends worst strike in Sweden

## STOCKHOLM (R)

Commercial flights resumed from Sweden Monday after an 18-day stoppage as striking air traffic controllers returned to work along with other civil servants.

The strike and lockout ended early Monday when union leaders and state employers agreed a two per cent pay rise for public employees from December 1985.

The compromise resolved the worst civil service labour dispute in Swedish history, which had closed all airports since May 2 and disrupted foreign trade.

Officials at Stockholm and other airports said it could take up to two days before schedules were back to normal.

Scandinavian Airlines (SAS)

said it had begun flying in aircraft from Oslo and Copenhagen, where Swedish flights were diverted during the strike.

Prime Minister Olof Palme intervened in the dispute last week by holding a secret meeting with union representatives in a bid to get mediation efforts moving.

"It was my duty to take action when the good of the nation demanded it," Mr. Palme said on television Sunday in reference to the strike's impact on Sweden's economy.

He said a two per cent pay rise would not ruin government efforts to cut inflation.

The strikes began on May 2 to back demands for a 3.1 per cent wage rise. A week later state emp-

loyers retaliated with the lockout. Earlier this month state employers offered 0.7 per cent and said a bigger rise was out of the question because of the need to hold down inflation.

Scandinavian Airlines estimated its losses from the strike at nearly \$30 million.

Customs officers are expected to take most of this week to clear goods stranded at Swedish ports.

It was the worst strike in Sweden's public sector and the second major industrial action this decade in Sweden, which usually has a tranquil labour market.

In 1980 nearly 700,000 blue-collar workers struck or were locked out as part of a pay dispute.

## Dollar begins retreat

LONDON (R) — The dollar slid back Monday from Friday's European closing levels in reaction to the Federal Reserve Board's (Fed's) cut in its discount interest rate, but dealers expressed some surprise that its decline was not sharper.

Some said they thought another bout of dollar weakness, with U.S. banks leading the way, was probable later this week.

The dollar opened in London at 3.0250 marks against a closing 3.0665 on Friday. Sterling opened at \$1.2918, after finishing last week at \$1.2648.

But near midday the dollar had recovered to 3.0320 marks and sterling slipped to \$1.2875 in moderate trading.

There was a general belief that the Fed's move suggested more U.S. interest rate cuts in the near term as part of an effort to boost the sagging American industrial sector.

"The dollar is not as low as it should be," said one dealer at a major British bank, who said the less than expected fall would prompt "talk of another cut" by the Fed.

The U.S. central bank on Friday announced a 1/2-point cut in the interest rate it charges on loans to banks, known as the discount rate, to 7 1/2 per cent. Dealers said the move was prompted by a recent slowdown in the U.S. economy, especially in the manufacturing sector.

U.S. economic growth in the first quarter of 1985 was only 1.3 per cent on an annual basis, well below the earlier quarter and lower than most forecasters had expected.

The Fed move brought the discount rate to its lowest level since mid-1978 and reflected a change in position by the U.S. monetary authority, one dealer said.

As recently as several weeks ago, Fed Chairman Paul Volker

had said he saw no need for a change in its interest-rate policy. But with the rate cut, it now appeared that the Fed had decided the economy needed a boost, he added.

"At the very least, they (the Fed) are saying to themselves that rates have to come down," one dealer said.

That belief was likely to put further pressure on the dollar and the three-mark and 1.30 sterling level, both considered by experts as symbolic "resistance points", are expected to be tested shortly. "We won't get through on the first try, but I see us going through both in the next few weeks," one dealer said.

A lower dollar would make U.S. exports more competitive, thus providing a boost to U.S. manufacturers whose activity slumped badly in the first quarter of 1985.

Against other currencies, the dollar at midday traded at 249.55 yen, up from its 249.45 Tokyo closing. It firmed against the Swiss franc to 2.5515 from 2.5385 near the opening.

## Superpowers resume trade talks after six-year break

## MOSCOW (R)

The United States and the Soviet Union resumed trade talks in Moscow Monday after a six-year hiatus, reflecting a slight easing of the standoff between the superpowers.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige held talks with veteran Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichiev, 76, before the two men chaired a session of the joint commission on trade.

Mr. Baldrige was scheduled to have a meeting later in the day with the new Soviet Communist Party leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, who took over as Kremlin chief on March 11.

Mr. Baldrige will be the most senior official of the Reagan administration to have talks with Mr. Gorbachev, 54, since Vice President George Bush met him at the funeral of his predecessor, Konstantin Chernenko.

No details of the first session of the two days of talks were immediately available but Western diplomats said that the mere fact they were taking place underlined the desire of both superpowers to temper their confrontation with dialogue.

The bilateral talks began in 1972 but were broken off after the last session in December 1978, reflecting renewed tensions over human rights issues and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

U.S. trade experts do not foresee a dramatic increase in trade resulting from the talks, but they expected both sides to air their differences and identify areas of possible expansion.

Despite the agreement to resume the talks, diplomats pointed to several areas of potential discord. Mr. Gorbachev himself has adopted a sharper tone towards Washington in recent weeks over slow-paced arms control talks in Geneva.

Soviet negotiators are likely to criticise trade sanctions such as the embargo on American exports of grain and high technology to Moscow which the Carter administration imposed in 1980, the experts say.

Mr. Baldrige made an outspoken denunciation of Soviet industrial espionage while on a visit to New Delhi last week, and the Moscow talks are unlikely to cover any goods of possible military use.

## Warsaw to raise meat price despite protests

## WARSAW (R)

The Polish government has said it will go ahead with plans to raise the price of meat despite objections by leaders of legal trade unions and Solidarity.

Trade Union Minister Stanislaw Ciosek said in a statement published by the official press at the weekend: "Raising these prices is necessary. The full arguments behind the economic necessity for such moves have been presented in long months of public debate on the issue."

The authorities announced earlier that a rise of between 10 and 15 per cent in the cost of meat, which is rationed, would take place in July but did not fix a date.

The OPZZ grouping of legal trade unions and the banned Solidarity free trade union have separately urged pay and pension

raises to compensate for the increases.

In a justification of government policy, Mr. Ciosek said pay rises had already outstripped price increases and warned that the disparity could cause "an acute shortage of many products".

He said: "Average pay in the four basic sectors of the economy in the first three months of the year was 17.2 per cent up on the same period last year while living costs grew by 12.4 per cent."

Official statistics showed that there was a sharp rise in earnings in March when the current round of price increases began. In industry, wages were up 26 per cent on March 1984.

Mr. Ciosek said the compensation demanded by the OPZZ would cost the government 60 billion zlotys (\$430 million).

## Iraq to build oil pipeline

## NICOSIA (R)

Saudi Arabia has told Iraq it can go ahead with the second-phase of a pipeline project to carry crude from Iraq's southern oilfields to the Red Sea coast. Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi said.

In an interview published Monday by the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), Mr. Taqi said Iraq intends to invite tenders in the next few months to build the pipeline, which will allow Iraq to export 1.6 million barrels per day (b/d) via Saudi Arabia.

He said last week the first phase of the project would be complete when oil starts flowing in September through a 500,000 b/d line to Saudi Arabia, linked to an existing pipe to Yanbu.

He told MEES that the second-phase pipeline would run to a new export terminal, 50 kilometres south of Yanbu.

## THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.

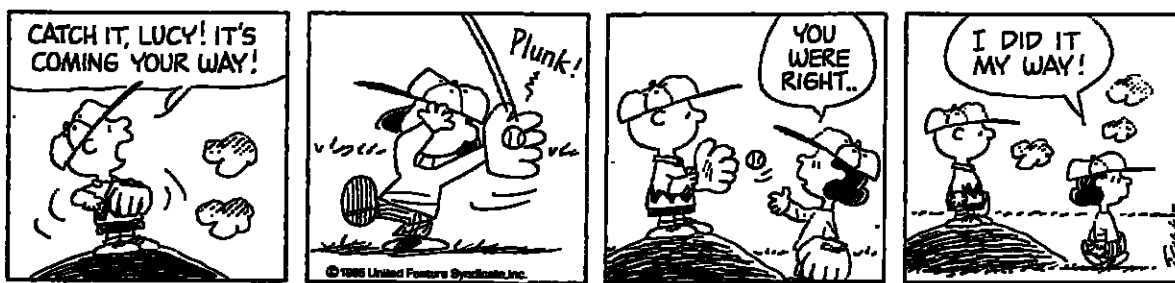
ACROSS

- Religious group
- Mountains
- Businessman
- Mountain State
- TV actor Scott
- Indian buffalo
- TV quiz show
- Cheerful
- Faction
- Makes a choice
- Headwear
- Places
- Here — (be kind)
- Characteristics
- Property appraiser
- Arts
- Church's course
- Spot, river
- Star group
- However for short
- Frightening
- Complains
- Introduces
- Novelists
- Has one's say
- Unhappy
- Conditions
- Drafted one
- Trout
- Bring up
- Maiden
- Noah's ark
- group
- Johnnycakes
- Apache State
- abbr.
- Halo
- Secret meeting
- Excursions
- Track and field group

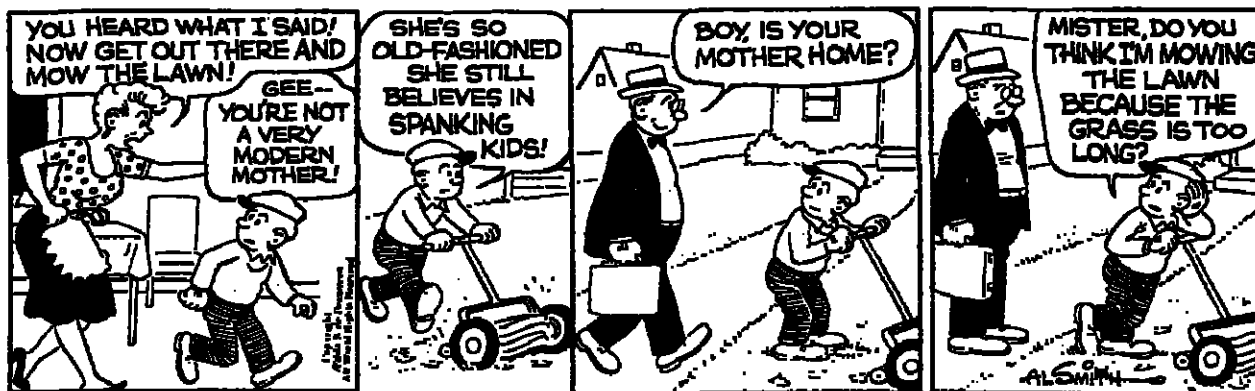
DOWN

- Here a late meal
- Gr. letter
- Fire
- Actor
- Endurance
- Kind of beam
- Speedway stop-off
- Just felt
- Most remote
- Flowers
- Genetic code letters
- Guy
- Select group
- Light tune
- It's food
- State abbr.
- Spider woman of myth
- Strands
- Excursions
- Arthritic town
- Va. city
- Make an effort
- Root part
- Saucy
- Most harsh
- Tantalize
- Sweet treat
- Tiny
- Halt a fly
- Indiana
- Shoddy
- Wingspan
- 51 Fighter Turret
- Amo, amo, amo
- Liberty
- June bug
- Some
- Misuse
- Regret
- Anger
- Comode

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYRUH

RIBBE

LOMBAG

HURSTH

THOSE PAYS WERE LESS HUSTLE AND MORE THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SMOKY CRESS SAFARI MISUSE

Answer: That Don Juan thinks it's never amiss to do this — KISS A MISS



# Sri Lankan forces reportedly kill over 60 Tamil civilians

COLOMBO (Agencies) — More than 60 civilians, mostly from Sri Lanka's minority Tamil community, are missing and feared dead following a sweep by crack commandos through eastern areas of the country, residents said Monday.

Military and civil authorities have so far denied reports by residents that police commandos of the newly-formed Special Task Force (STF) killed large numbers of Tamil civilians at the weekend.

But a prominent community leader from the eastern city of Batticaloa told Reuters by telephone the STF shot and killed 41 people in eastern areas on Thursday, a further 16 on Friday and five more on Saturday.

A former Tamil politician at Ampara town said STF commandos raided three villages in the district early on Friday, shooting several people and setting homes ablaze.

"While everyone was still asleep the police commandos arrested all the Tamil youths in Natodiemuni village and at Chenniditrippe they killed two and made more arrests," he said.

The Ampara politician said that at Thuraneelara village six people were killed by commandos and several homes set on fire.

Residents who spoke to Reuters by telephone from eastern areas asked not to be named for fear of arrest.

In Colombo, Defence Secretary General Sepala Attigalle told

Reuters Sunday night that reports of large Tamil civilian casualties in the region were "absolute nonsense."

The Ampara resident read out a list of 20 people, including a Hindu priest, said to have been killed in the district.

Both the politician and the Batticaloa community leader said most of the killing took place on beaches near the coastal towns of Akkaraipattu and Tirukkovil.

The bodies were at first buried but later exhumed and taken away to be buried, residents said.

Paul Nallanayagam, the Tamil president of the citizen's committee of the eastern coastal town of Kalmunai, said the young Tamil men were shot dead Friday and Saturday by police commandos of a government's Special Task Force. Kalmunai is 200 kilometres east of Colombo.

The Special Task Force was trained by former commandos of Britain's elite Special Air Service (SAS) to fight guerrillas.

D.M. Anjathane, the chief provincial administrator, disclaimed any knowledge of the incident in a telephone interview with the Associated Press (AP).

"I would have been informed if something like that had hap-

pened," he said. "The people would have come and told me about it."

"We are not aware of such an incident," said a man who answered the telephone at the police station in Ampara, which covers the Kalmunai area.

Mr. Nallanayagam, who also spoke to the AP by telephone, said he lodged a written complaint with police Sunday demanding an investigation into the alleged killings.

The criminal investigation department was scheduled to begin an inquiry Monday, he said.

The charges came as President Junius Jayewardene condemned alleged military rampages against Tamil civilians and called for discipline among Sri Lanka's security forces.

"The most disciplined security forces are the most successful as the history of wars throughout the ages will show," he said in a speech published in Sunday's newspapers.

"We have to follow the examples of history if we are to win this war."

Mr. Jayewardene also announced the government had trained more troops and acquired new arms to fight Tamil extremists, who massacred 148 people last Tuesday in and around the sacred Buddhist city of Anuradhapura.

"I feel that very soon we will be fully equipped to meet any violent activity by the terrorists," the president said.

In an interview broadcast on government-run radio and television Sunday, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said three of the estimated 25 extremists involved in the Anuradhapura slayings were dead.

Without giving details, he said they died from wounds inflicted by security forces hunting for them in the Wipatu National Wildlife Park.

The others are still at large, he added.

The minister said the government had learned the attack was carried out by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, one of five major guerrilla groups.

All have denied responsibility for the attack and condemned it in statements released in the South Indian city of Madras, where they maintain a safe haven.

Tamil separatists Monday shot dead two policemen guarding a vital bridge at the entrance to Polonnaruwa, an ancient city in Sri Lanka's north central province, police said.

A third policeman in a guard room at one end of the bridge was wounded by the guerrillas. The separatists drove up in a van and opened fire six days after a group of rebels killed nearly 150 civilians at Anuradhapura, another city south west of Polonnaruwa.

First reports said there also had been attempts to damage the road and rail bridge spanning the Mahaweli River at Manampitiya, but details were not immediately available.



ESCAPE FROM DEATH: A Palestinian family flees the Sabra refugee camp in Beirut Monday after militants of the Shi'ite Amal movement launched attacks on the camp as well as two other Palestinian refugee camps in the Lebanese capital (AP wirephoto)

## Protests flare anew in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies)

South African riot police fired teargas and rubber bullets after a crowd of blacks looted a black policeman's home in a township near Johannesburg overnight, police headquarters said Monday.

The homes of two black policemen and a private house were destroyed by fire as civil unrest which has claimed over 200 lives this year flared in Duderstadt township.

Police said petrol bombers attacked two homes in the eastern Cape at Kwazakele, near Port Elizabeth, and at Graaff-Reinet. Riot police used "sneeze machines" belching clouds of teargas to disperse a crowd in the nation's largest black township of Soweto near Johannesburg Sunday night.

The crowd gathered after a service addressed by Nobel Peace Prize Winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, aimed at healing ideological differences which have provoked clashes between black members of the multi-racial United Democratic Front, South Africa's main anti-apartheid group, and the Azanian People's Organisation.

Commenting on the daily rioting, the liberal Cape Times newspaper Monday called on the government to address the unresolved question of black political rights.

"The malaise is not attributable to small groups of trouble-makers but reflects, rather, the alienation of the black community at large," it said in an editorial.

The pro-government Afrikaans

daily Die Burger said the word revolution was in the thoughts of too many young blacks, and it was good the government was examining the grievances and political frustrations of 10 million blacks outside the autonomous tribal homelands.

"The urgency of a more democratic system in South Africa cannot be stressed enough," Die Burger said.

In London South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Sunday that his country can survive without U.S. investment and American lawmakers are mistaken if they believe economic sanctions can punish whites without hurting blacks.

"I cannot for the life of me see whose interests can be served by disinvestment or boycotting of South Africa," he said in a British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) Worldwide Radio Phone-In programme.

Answering a question from a California caller on American investment in South Africa, Mr. Botha said: "It is strange to me that some of our legislators have the idea that you can punish white South Africans by depriving the blacks of South Africa of income and jobs and training and of an economic future."

"We do not understand this kind of attitude at all unless these legislators in your capital are playing a political game of their own in terms of U.S. politics."

The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has come

under heavy pressure in recent months from Democrats and Republicans in Congress who want some kind of punitive measures against South Africa to bring about a change in its system of apartheid or racial separation.

Bills currently before the Senate and House of Representatives would prohibit computer loans to South Africa, restrict new investment, prohibit computer sales to the government and ban the sale of gold Kruggerands in the United States.

"We can certainly survive without American investment," Mr. Botha said, estimating that U.S. investment in South Africa is currently about 23 per cent of all foreign investment.

"But, of course, we would like to attract more American involvement and investment because it is in America's interest. Through us, you export to the rest of Africa," Mr. Botha said.

"Our trade with Africa has increased tremendously over the past few years. So, if you are not here, you are excluding yourself not only from South Africa but from a large part of Africa," he said.

Noting that 1.5 million blacks from neighbouring countries are currently working in South Africa, the foreign minister said "they will be the ones who will suffer most" because they will have to go home if economic sanctions cause large-scale unemployment.

## U.S. probes Filipino death allegations

MANILA (R) — U.S. authorities

are investigating a report that 28 workers died from asbestos poisoning or cancer at American military installations in the northern Philippines, an embassy spokesman said Monday.

A Manila newspaper said that over a long period 20 Filipinos at the Subic Bay Naval Base died from asbestosis and eight guards

at a communications facility died

from cancer caused by radiation. The newspaper bulletin Monday was quoting an official of a union representing Filipinos working at Subic, Clark Air Force Base and other U.S. installations in the Philippines.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said "we are looking into the report. But at the moment, we cannot

even confirm that the allegations

are true."

Another U.S. official said: "We are checking into it and trying to find out what it's all about."

He added: "There are two different things here (asbestos and cancer) and they are supposed to have happened over a period of many years."

## Witness says Aquino shot on plane's steps

MANILA (R) — A witness emerged

from a year in hiding and told a court Monday Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, killed at Manila Airport in August 1983, was still on an aircraft stairs when he heard gunfire.

Olivia Reyes, 21, said she did not see the actual shooting as she was talking to a security guard when she heard the shot. But she said she saw two uniformed soldiers holding Sen. Aquino on the aircraft steps.

Ms. Reyes, who worked for a private security company and was assigned to the airport, also said soldiers stopped her from going inside the plane.

"They scolded me and told me

to go away," she told the court trying Armed Forces Chief Fabian Ver and 25 other men linked to the murder of Sen. Aquino on his return from three years exile in the United States.

Her testimony conflicted with the military version that the former senator was killed on the airport tarmac. The military says the assassin was Rolando Galman, described as a Communist agent, who himself was gunned down moments later.

Ms. Reyes, who gave similar evidence before an official inquiry last year, went into hiding because she feared for her life. Chief Pro-

secutor Manuel Herrera told reporters. But last week she con-

tacted a radio station for a meeting with Mr. Herrera.

"She asked for some assurance that she would be safe after she testified," Mr. Herrera said.

Ms. Reyes told reporters last week she mustered courage to give evidence after she heard Rebecca Quijano, dubbed the "crying lady," had testified.

Ms. Quijano, who had travelled in the same plane as Sen. Aquino, was seen crying hysterically after the murder. She told the trial she saw a soldier hold a gun to the former senator's head and heard a shot.

## Papandreou sets conditions for talks with Turkey

ALEXANDROUPOLIS, Greece

(Agencies) — Talks between Greece and Turkey will only be possible if Turkish troops withdraw from Cyprus and Ankara accepts Greek rights in the Aegean, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has said.

Addressing an election rally in a city just over 30 kilometres from Turkey, Mr. Papandreou said Greece wanted peace with its neighbour but set strict conditions.

"The only way towards peace is for Turkey to understand that Greece will not forsake even the smallest piece of land or airspace," he told 50,000 supporters.

Since coming to power in 1981 as Greece's first Socialist leader, Mr. Papandreou has refused to negotiate with Turkey. He is seeking a second term of office in election on June 2.

"If Turkey accepts international treaties on the Aegean and Turkish troops withdraw from Cyprus, we will be ready to talk to them in friendship," he said.

He attacked conservative opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis for offering Turkey negotiations on the Aegean if he won the elections.

Mr. Papandreou said Greece's

differences with Turkey made it difficult for Athens to help it become a full member of the European Community.

Meanwhile in Salonica Margaret Papandreou, wife of Greece's Socialist premier, on Sunday appealed to women voters to back her husband in next month's national elections so that feminism "isn't pushed back by 50 years."

Mrs. Papandreou, a native of the United States, told a rally of her Women's Union of Greece (EKE), a left-wing Feminist movement that has doubled its membership in the past two years, that the women's vote could ensure premier Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) "a crushing victory" in the June 2 poll.

About 4,000 women and a few dozen men gathered in an indoor stadium to hear Mrs. Papandreou and Culture Minister Melina Mercouri for the first such mass women's rally ever held in the northern Greek city of Salonica.

Waving flags and shouting "women have a view and voice," their frenzied enthusiasm matched the response that the pre-

mier's fiery rhetoric draws from

PASOK supporters. Women, who make up 52 per cent of Greece's 10.2 million residents, have emerged for the first time as a powerful political force during this election campaign.

Some analysts believe their votes could decide a close-fought election contest. Mr. Papandreou must hold off a strong challenge from the conservative New Democracy Party to win a second four-year term.

"As the premier put it, a sleeping giant has awakened Greek women," the premier's wife said in her fluent, American-accented Greek.

Mrs. Papandreou was winding up a three-day campaign swing through northern Greece, addressing women from all social backgrounds in town squares and village cafes, discos and taverns.

"No previous government gave such priority to women's rights or came up with such broad social welfare policies," she said repeatedly.

Mr. Papandreou's government has come under fire for its anti-Western foreign policy and failure to solve pressing economic pro-

blems that include a record 10 per

cent unemployment rate and 18 per cent annual inflation.

But high spending on decentralisation and social welfare projects, many directly benefiting women, has kept the Socialists popular in the Greek countryside.

The government has passed a

draft of legislation under an article in the 1975 Greek constitution that guaranteed full equality for women by the end of 1982.

Women farm workers were given pensions in their own right for the first time, family law was rewritten to give women equal rights in the home and women were granted equal pay with men.

"This government gave women childbirth allowances, introduced family planning centres, set up day care for working mothers. Do you want to push women's rights back 50 years under a New Democracy government?" the premier's wife said.

But she also criticised her husband's party for adopting only 17 women as candidates for the 300-member parliament. Out of 13 women lawmakers elected in the 1981 poll, eight belonged to PASOK.

## India bans visitors from airports

NEW DELHI (R) — India Monday banned visitors from its international airports in its latest measure to head off Sikh extremist violence.

Visitors meeting and seeing off passengers were banned from the country's four international airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi for security reasons, an International Airports Authority of India spokesman told reporters.

The spokesman said the ban was likely to remain in force until June 16, a day after Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi returns from a trip to Egypt, France, Algeria and the United States.

Mr. Gandhi starts the trip Tuesday with a five-day visit to the Soviet Union.

A bill giving Mr. Gandhi's government almost unlimited powers

to fight Sikh extremists was introduced to parliament Monday following the deaths of 86 people in a string of Sikh bomb attacks on May 10.

In Calcutta an Indian Airlines Airbus, bound for Delhi with 246 passengers, was delayed for three hours Sunday night following a bomb hoax, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

About a dozen Sikhs have been arrested in New Delhi for alleged involvement in the booby trap blasts that killed 45 people in the capital alone. More than 1,000 Sikhs were detained in northern India for questioning.

Police in Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, meanwhile, said they recovered 48 kilograms of dynamite and several army and police uniforms

from the house of a suspected Sikh terrorist, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

Punjab, home of most of India's 12 million Sikhs, has been wracked by violence for three years by those seeking greater political and religious autonomy. Sikh militants are demanding a separate homeland.

The new leader of the Sikh Akali Dal Party, meanwhile, said Sunday that Sikhs have the right to carry arms inside the Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine.

## Pope holds mass for Belgian artists

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Pope John Paul II, in a Mass for

Belgian artists, said Monday civilisation seems "shrouded in sorrow" caused by threats looming above mankind's future.

Nearing the end of a tiring, 11-day tour of Holland, Luxembourg and Belgium, the Pope was to address members of parliament and government officials later in the morning.

"Today, our civilisation seems often to be shrouded in sorrow," the Pope, who wrote poems and plays in his native Poland, told the artists on the fifth day of his Belgian trip.

"Our hearts sometimes seem incapable of hope. Could this be due to the serious threats looming large above our future?"

The Pontiff did not specify any specific threats. However, he often has spoken out against the nuclear arms race, hunger and the growing gap between rich and poor nations.

"The suspicions promulgated by certain forms of modern thought clip the wings of hope," he said at a mass attended by hundreds of Belgian writers, musicians and painters in the Our Lady of Mercy Church.

"Authentic art interprets reality beyond what the senses perceive," Pope John Paul said in his homily.

"True art springs from the silence of wonder, or from the sincere indignation of wounded hearts."

During a stop in Luxembourg last Wednesday, John Paul called on the 10-nation European Community (EC) to use more surplus food supplies to aid drought-stricken Africa and other famine-plagued areas.

The Pope has made similar calls in the past, expressing his concern about the growing wealth gap between the industrialised nations and the Third World.

Outspoken demands for democratic reforms in the Roman Catholic church have emerged amid the adulation that has been greeting Pope John Paul on his five-day Belgian tour.

Senior lay workers chosen to address the Pontiff have twice made courteous but firm pleas for women to be given more responsibility in the life of the church.

The Pope Sunday night had his most enthusiastic reception so far in Belgium when he addressed 10,000 people, mostly fellow Polish exiles, in a Brussels football stadium.

## 4 police officers die in IRA explosion

BELFAST (R) — Four police officers were killed in Northern Ireland Monday when republican guerrillas detonated a massive landmine under their armoured patrol car, police said.

The four officers, one a woman, died instantly in the explosion near the border with the Irish Republic.

Police said the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which is fighting to end British rule in the province, claimed responsibility for the attack on the main Belfast to Dublin road near the town of Newry.

It was the second IRA attack on security forces in Newry this year. In February, nine police officers were killed when IRA guerrillas rained mortar bombs on the canteen of the town's police station.

Police at the scene said the patrol car was parked just north of the border waiting to act as armed escort to a civilian security van which carries large sums of cash across the border once a week.

A police spokesman said all four officers were sitting in one of two specially armoured-plated Ford Cortinas when the landmine went off, blowing a massive crater in the road.

He said four officers in the second car escaped unhurt.

Police and troops sealed the area off as British army bomb experts searched for possible booby traps.

IRA guerrillas have struck in the area before, forcing a customs post to close after it was repeatedly blown up by bombs.

Security chiefs said they feared the latest attack marked the start of a new guerrilla offensive after a lull during local government elections in which the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, won substantial representation.

## 'Sinn Fein strength reflects lack of political progress'

CORK, Ireland (AP) — Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald has said the strong showing by Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm, in last week's Northern Ireland local elections was due to the lack of progress on a political solution to the province's sectarian strife.

"No one can avoid facing the fact that about one-third of the Nationalist (Roman Catholic) vote went to Sinn Fein," Mr. Fitzgerald said on the second day of his ruling Fine Gael Party's annual conference.

Sinn Fein, a legal political party which backs the outlawed Irish Republican Army's (IRA) violent campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland, picked up 59 of 566 seats contested in the province-wide municipal elections. It was a substantially better showing than most analysts had predicted.

"The people have obviously suspended judgment on the talks

going on between us and the British at this point," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "It is only when we make progress that we can expect a real shift in opinion."

Mr. Fitzgerald's government, which staunchly opposes the IRA, has been engaged in political discussions with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her aides in hopes of achieving a settlement in Northern Ireland, torn by 15 years of violence between 500,000-strong Roman Catholic minority and the Protestant population of one million.

Mr. Fitzgerald reiterated that he would not seek any constitutional change in Northern Ireland that run counter to the will of the majority.

But he repeated his assertion that progress on ending the alienation of Catholics from the security and judicial authorities was essential.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### BURY THE BROMIDE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♠ J102  
♥ 754  
♦ A J1097  
♣ 752

WEST EAST  
♥ K9553 ♠ Q6  
♥ J53 ♠ Q1072  
♦ 542 ♦ K63  
♣ K4 ♣ J1086

SOUTH  
♠ A74  
♥ A K86  
♦ Q8  
♣ A Q93

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass  
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♠.

All too many people play bridge by rote. When you try to point out the error of their ways, they will cite one of the many bridge saws to justify their action. These maxims cover generalities—they are not designed to replace common sense.

South's jump rebid of two trump shows 19-20 points, and is not forcing—partner can pass with a minimum response. Here, however,

North judged that his reasonable

five-card suit and honor combinations justified going on to game.

West made his normal lead of his fourth-best spade, and declarer inserted the ten from dummy. When East covered with the queen, the contract could no longer be defeated. Declarer won the ace, took the diamond finesse, then repeated it when East held up the king one round. The jack of spades proved to be an entry to the table and declarer had nine tricks.

This was not the time to play "third hand high" at the first trick. East should have realized the play of the queen could not possibly gain—declarer always had at least two tricks in the spade suit.

What was important, though, was to try to shut out dummy's long diamond suit. Obviously, there was no entry to the table other than the jack of spades. And that card can be neutralized if East simply plays a low spade to the first trick!

Declarer is helpless. His best shot is to come to hand with a heart to try the diamond finesse. Now East holds up the king of diamonds for one round, and declarer may end up down three tricks! Quite a swing for a "third hand low" play.

## COLUMN

### Duck strikes back at hunter

WELLINGTON (R) — A wild duck took revenge on a hunter, diving out of the sky, knocking him out and leaving him with two black eyes, a broken nose and cracked glasses. The bird's target New Zealand's North Island town of Te Puke said he feared ridicule from his friends and declined to give his name after the weekend incident. He told reporters the duck slammed into the side of his face with tremendous force. "I didn't know what had hit me," the man said. "One minute I was turning around, the next I was in the mud. When I came to I found blood streaming from my nose. I thought a gun had exploded." The duck's revenge — two weeks after the start of the New Zealand hunting season — turned out to be a suicide attack. It was promptly added to the day's bag.

### Actress comes out of coma

PARIS (AP) — Actress Chantal Nobel, star of the prime time French TV soap opera Chateaufort, has regained consciousness after three weeks in a coma triggered by a car accident, hospital officials said Sunday. The 40-year-old actress, who plays the lead role in a television drama about a wealthy newspaper publishing family, was seriously injured on April 28 when the car in which she was riding crashed into a utility pole. The car was driven by popular French singer Sacha Distel, who suffered only minor injuries. Chateaufort is seen in France, Belgium, French-speaking regions of Switzerland, Canada, Africa and elsewhere.

### Canadian wins award for conserving cranes